

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Section
Office of Public and Congressional
Affairs



Subject: Pedro Campos
File Number: 105-11898
Section XII

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SYNOPSIS (Continued)

"aggression". His following dwindled, whereupon he changed tactics, formed secret terrorist organization within NPPR, 1949, for purpose committing acts of violence to call attention of world to alleged demand of Puerto Rico for independence. Portion of NPPR, led by elements of secret terrorist organization, engaged in armed uprising in P.R. 10/30-31/50, in which 22 persons killed. On 11-1-50, two Nationalists attempted to assassinate then U. S. President TRUMAN. On 11-2-50, subject threw bombs while resisting arrest by PRPD. Later admitted having been in contact on 9-23-50 with GRISELIO TORRESOLA, one of Nationalists who attempted to assassinate TRUMAN and having given him certain authority with reference to TORRESOLA's "mission in the U.S." Some Nationalists interviewed following uprising stated subject had ordered attacks in P.R. 10-30-50. Subject incarcerated 11-2-50 to 9-30-53, San Juan District Jail, serving sentences imposed by Insular Government for violation of Insular laws relating to subversive activities, explosives, firearms and attack to commit murder. Pardoned 9-30-53 by Governor of P.R. Subject publicly indicated defiance of conditions of pardon, which required him to refrain from further subversive activity. On 3-1-54 4 Nationalists made attack in U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., wounding five Congressmen. Indications subject may have ordered attack. Pardon revoked 3-5-54. Police attempting to arrest subject 3-6-54 fired upon. Subject incarcerated Insular Penitentiary to serve remainder of Insular sentences, totaling 31 years minimum. Appealed.

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GLOSSARY

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Identification of persons, organizations and publications mentioned in this report is set out herein, together with abbreviations which will be used in referring to them.

Information attributed to the PRPD (Puerto Rico Police Department) was received from police informants of unknown reliability, unless otherwise indicated.

I. ORGANIZATIONS

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

The Communist Party, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LIBERATING ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC (Spanish name Ejercito Libertador de la Republica)

The Liberating Army, also known as the Nationalist Army, the Cadet Organization, Cadets of the Republic and variations of the foregoing, was formed in 1930 by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, according to AGUEDO RAMOS MEDINA, self admitted commandant of instructions for the Cadet Organization in 1933. Indoctrination of cadet candidates has included an explanation that the purpose of the cadet organization is to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico. (T-13) (q4u)

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (Partido Nacionalista Puertorriqueno) (NPPR)

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno) (PCP)

The PCP is a Communist Party in its own right and not a district organization of the CP USA, although it is based on the same Marxist-Leninist principles as the CP, USA. (T-22) (q4u)

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~~SECRET~~GLOSSARY (Continued)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (Partido Independentista
Puertorriqueno) (PIP)

The PIP is a legally constituted political party in Puerto Rico which advocates independence for Puerto Rico by peaceful and legal means, according to statements of its officers and its published platform.

II. PUBLICATIONS"BOHEMIA"

Weekly news magazine published in Havana, Cuba. Occasionally carries NPPR propaganda.

"CORREO INDOAMERICANO"

According to San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial," "Correo Indoamericano" is a publication issued in Mexico, which has carried NPPR propaganda. (T-33 has advised) that this publication also used the name "Correo de las Intelectuales," (Mail of the Intellectuals) and has the address Monterrey 122, Mexico, D.F.

"EL IMPARCIAL"

San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper.

"EL MUNDO"

San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper.

"ORDEN"

According to San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial," "Orden" is a publication issued in Mexico, which has carried NPPR propaganda. "Orden" is directed by one RAFAEL BERNAL, whose address is Milan #28, Mexico, D.F. (S)(u) (T-33) (S)(u) (S)(u)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~GLOSSARY (Continued)"HISTORIA SINOPTICA DEL PARTIDO NACIONALISTA DE PUERTO RICO"
(Synoptic History of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico)

A brochure edited and published by PAULINO E. CASTRO in Puerto Rico in 1947. The book is dedicated to the Nationalist "martyrs" who have been killed in past acts of Nationalist violence and features PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS as the founder of NPPR principles and the director of and inspiration for NPPR activities.

"EL MAESTRO" ("The Master" or "The Teacher")

A small booklet published by EMILIO GUINONES in San Juan, Puerto Rico in 1937 purporting to be a biography of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, which describes his career to that point in glowing terms.

"EL MOVIMIENTO LIBERTADOR EN LA HISTORIA DE PUERTO RICO"
(The Liberating Movement in the History of Puerto Rico)

A book by RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ printed by Imprenta Nacional, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1950. MEDINA is admitted former interim president of the NPPR. His book was not known to have been sold or distributed until subsequent to MEDINA's release from Insular confinement in 1952, after serving a sentence for violation of Insular Public Law 53 (Insular Subversive Activities Law).

"PETICION Y ALEGATO" (Petition and Allegation)

A document presented by the NPPR lawyer, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, to the United Nations in December, 1952, petitioning for a United Nations committee to investigate the cause of independence for Puerto Rico and in particular the situation with reference to the NPPR leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who, according to the document, was being "tortured" by the authorities.

"PUEBLO"

The Official semi-monthly newspaper of the PCP. (T-22) *(T-22)*

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~~SECRET~~GLOSSARY (Continued)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~II. PERSONSALBIZU DE O'NEILL, ROSA

Daughter of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and leader of NPPR activity in Mexico. (T-34) (u)

ALBIZU MENESSES, PEDRO, aka Pedro Albizu Campos, Jr.

Son of Pedro Albizu Campos, residing in Havana, Cuba, and reported by T-32 to be connected with NPPR activity there. (u)

CORRETJER, JUAN ANTONIO

Self admitted former member and officer of the NPPR and leader of the PCP.

ENAMORADO CUESTA, JOSE

Former member of CP, USA, and former member of NPPR, who is violently anti-American, according to an informant of known reliability. (T-22) (u)

HERNANDEZ VALLE, JUAN

Influential in NPPR 1948. Chief defense counsel for ALBIZU CAMPOS following NPPR uprising. Submitted petition to United Nations, December, 1952, on behalf of ALBIZU. Liaison between ALBIZU and other Nationalists. (T-4) (u)

LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, TOMAS

Self admitted organizer, NPPR uprising, October, 1950.

MEDINA RAMIREZ, RAMON

Self admitted interim president of NPPR 1938-41. Admitted member, National Board, NPPR, 1948-50. Special Representative of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, according to NPPR documents seized by PRPD in November, 1950.

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Wife of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. Active propagandist for NPPR in Cuba, according to documents recovered by PRPD, November, 1950.

OJEDA MALDONADO, JUANITA

Held official positions, Municipal Board, NPPR, Utuado, Puerto Rico, 1936-1949. (PRPD) Served sentence violation Insular Subversive Activities Law, 1950-1952. One of ALBIZU CAMPOS' most trusted aides, 1950. (T- 4) (u) (u)

PEREZ GONZALEZ, CARMEN MARI

Admitted secretary to ALBIZU CAMPOS prior to Nationalist uprising, 1950. Caretaker for NPPR headquarters following uprising and companion and nurse for ALBIZU CAMPOS after his release from jail, 1953. (T- 4) (u) (u)

QUINONES GONZALEZ, DIEGO

Served sentences for violation Insular Firearms Laws in connection with Nationalist uprising, 1950. Leader of NPPR underground, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. (T- 4) (u) (u)

RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, JOSE

Treasurer General, NPPR, 1945-1947 and one of ALBIZU CAMPOS' closest friends. Served Insular sentence 1950-1952 violation Insular Subversive Activities Law. Companion and nurse to ALBIZU CAMPOS following ALBIZU' release from jail in 1953. (T- 4) (u) (u)

RODRIGUEZ PEREZ, EUFEMIO

Interim president, NPPR, Municipal Board, Ponce, Puerto Rico, since uprising, according to press.

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GLOSSARY (Continued)

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SALTARI CRESPO, DOMINGO

Convicted for attempted assassination of Puerto Rico Resident Commissioner, 1936. Body guard for ALBIZU CAMPOS, 1948-1950. (PRPD) Served Insular sentence for violation Subversive Activities Law, 1950-1952. Allegedly planning to assassinate "head of military in Puerto Rico" in 1953. ((T-35, of unknown reliability))

TORRESOLA ROURA, DORIS

Served sentence for violation Insular Subversive Activities Law following uprising. Allegedly vice president, 1953, NPPR. (T-17) Receptionist for ALBIZU CAMPOS at NPPR headquarters following subject's release from jail, 1953. ((T-4))

IV. OTHER TERMS USED

General Annual Assembly of the NPPR

This function, also called the National Assembly, National Convention and the General Assembly, was held annually prior to the Nationalist uprising for the purpose of election of executive officers for the party and the formulation of party policy. T-6 and other informants have reported that the General Assembly, as well as the National Board, were dominated completely by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, party president. The last reported General Assembly of the NPPR was held on December 18, 1949, at Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE NPPR

The Central Board of the NPPR, which, prior to the Nationalist uprising of 1950, was responsible for governing party operations in the interim between general annual assemblies. The National Board consisted of executive officers (president, vice president, secretary general, treasurer general and secretary of foreign affairs) and fourteen delegates, two from each of the seven senatorial districts into which the island of Puerto Rico is divided. The last reported National Board meeting occurred on January 15, 1950.

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NPPR ANNUAL COMMEMORATIVE DATES

Following his return to Puerto Rico in 1947, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS gave his principal public speeches at public meetings of the NPPR held on the following annual commemorative dates. Their significance to the NPPR is briefly described:

Date
February 23 On February 23, 1936, ANGEL MARIO MARTINEZ, a Nationalist of Utuado, Puerto Rico, was killed by Insular Police while attempting to assassinate the Chief of Police at Utuado. On the same date two other Nationalists, MIRAM ROSADO and ELIAS BEAUCHAMP, were killed by Insular Police in San Juan, Puerto Rico, after assassinating Colonel FRANCIS RIGGS, Chief of the Insular Police of Puerto Rico. February 23 is exclusively a Nationalist commemorative day in honor of the three Nationalist "martyrs", ROSADO, BEAUCHAMP, and MARTINEZ.

March 21 On March 21, 1937, nineteen persons were killed and about one hundred injured (including members of the NPPR) in a shooting affray between the Nationalists and Insular Police at Ponce, Puerto Rico. The encounter occurred when NPPR members, having been denied a permit for a public parade in Ponce, nevertheless formed ranks with a large body of NPPR Cadets in the lead and attempted to parade through the streets of Ponce. This event is referred to by the NPPR as the "Ponce Massacre".

March 24 On March 24, 1897, FIDEL VELEZ and forty other Puerto Ricans attempted unsuccessfully to overthrow the Spanish garrison at Yauco, Puerto Rico.

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April 8

On April 8, 1830, Dr. RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES was born in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico. BETANCES was a physician, writer, and revolutionary leader closely identified with both the Cuban and the Puerto Rican revolutionary movements against the Spanish regime in the nineteenth century.

April 16

April 16, 1866, was the birthdate of JOSE DE DIEGO (1846-1918). DE DIEGO was a Speaker of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives and was one of the most outstanding leaders in the Puerto Rican independence movement.

June 11

On June 11, 1891, ANTONIO VELEZ ALVARADO, a Puerto Rican residing in New York City, created a flag for Puerto Rico. The flag designed by VELEZ was adopted in 1922 as the official flag of the NPPR, though it is also venerated in Puerto Rico as the Puerto Rican flag. The NPPR refers to June 11 as the "Dia de la Bandera" (Flag Day)

July 25

On July 25, 1898, a contingent of United States troops under the command of General NELSON A. MILES, landed at Guanica on the south coast of Puerto Rico during the Spanish American War. The United States troops met some resistance at Guanica. The NPPR ascribes this resistance to a body of patriotic Puerto Ricans rather than to the Spanish Army.

September 23

On September 23, 1868, a group of Puerto Ricans inspired by Dr. RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES staged a rebellion at Lares, Puerto Rico, against the Spanish regime. On this date the Puerto Rican insurgents established momentary control in the mountain town of Lares and proclaimed the Republic of Puerto

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Rico with FRANCISCO RAMIREZ as its first president. This date has special significance for the NPPR inasmuch as a main thesis of NPPR doctrine is the claim that Puerto Rican sovereignty was actually established on September 23, 1868, with the rebellion at Lares. The NPPR refers to the annual celebration of this date as the "Grito de Lares" (Cry of Lares).

October 12 On October 12, 1492, Columbus discovered the New World. This date has special significance to Latin America as the beginning of Spanish settlement in the New World. It is referred to as the "Dia de la Raza" (Day of the Race).

October 26 This date is celebrated in commemoration of the birthdate of ANTONIO VALERO DE BERNABE, a native of Fajardo, Puerto Rico, and a nineteenth century revolutionary leader. General VALERO is referred to by the NPPR as the Liberator of Spanish America.

November 19 History records the landing of Columbus at Aguada, Puerto Rico, on November 19, 1493, on his second trip to the New World. This date is celebrated as the anniversary of the discovery of Puerto Rico.

The Internal Security Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department is abbreviated as follows in this report:
ISD, PRPD.

* * *

All confidential informants used in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise indicated.

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DETAILS:

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The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, hereinafter referred to as the NPPR, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1. BACKGROUND

Certain sources used in this report are identified below:

SOURCE A - Information attributed to this source was obtained from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ASA CARL E. STAMFORD.

SOURCE B - Information attributed to this source was obtained from [REDACTED]

SOURCE C - Information attributed to this source was compiled by [REDACTED]

A. Birth Data

The subject was born September 12, 1891, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, the illegitimate son of JULIANA CAMPOS and ~~ALEJANDRO ALBIZU ROMERO.~~

Source: Records of Bureau of Vital Statistics, Ponce, Puerto Rico, checked March 15, 1954, by SA DONALD O. WHITING

B. Citizenship

The subject is a United States citizen by birth.

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C. EducationSchool~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Source

High School, Ponce, Puerto Rico,
graduated 1906

SOURCE A

University of Vermont, one year prior
to matriculation at Harvard

Petition y Alegato,
1952

Harvard University, 1913-16, A.B.
degree, 1916

Harvard Alumni Records,
Cambridge, Mass.,
checked 2-24-54 by
SA JAMES T. SULLIVAN

Military Science at Military
Academy of Massachusetts

Historia Sinoptica . .
1947

French Military Mission to United
States

"El Maestro", 1937

Harvard University Law School
intermittently 1916-21, LL.B., 1921

Harvard Alumni Records,
Cambridge, Mass.,
checked 2-24-54 by
SA JAMES T. SULLIVAND. Marital Status

The subject and LAURA HENESTS DEL CARPIO, a Peruvian, were
married July 8, 1922, at Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico.

Source: SOURCE A

E. Military Service Record

The subject enlisted in the United States Army May 7, 1917,
was made a First Lieutenant September 15, 1917, and served in
the 375th Infantry, stationed in Puerto Rico. He was honorably
discharged April, 1919.

Source: SOURCE A

F. Identification Record

The subject has FBI No. 4232070. His identification record
reflects incarceration at United States Penitentiary,

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Atlanta, Georgia, (No. 51298), from June 8, 1937, to June 1943, for Sedition, Conspiracy and Inciting Insurrection (6 years sentence).

Subject's identification record also reflects an arrest, No. 263226, Division of Criminal Records, Insular Police, San Juan, Puerto Rico, November 2, 1950, Nationalist uprising. Details concerning sentences received with reference to Insular and federal prosecution of the subject are set out below:

General Sentences

The following information was obtained from SOURCE 'A':

<u>Violation</u>	<u>Sentences</u>
Conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 6)	U. S. District Court, San Juan, July 31, 1936, 6 years
Inciting rebellion and insurrection against the United States Government, (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 4,08)	U. S. District Court, San Juan, July 31, 1936, 2 years
Recruitment of soldiers to engage in armed hostility against the United States, (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 7,38)	U. S. District Court, San Juan, July 31, 1936, 2 years

After imposing sentence, the court suspended sentence in Items 2 and 3 above, ordering the subject to serve four years probation following completion of the first six years sentence.

For ready reference and comparison with subject's activities since 1936, the counts of the Conspiracy indictment are set out in their entirety below:

"First Count

"That Pedro Albizu Campos, Juan Antonio Corretjer, Luis F. Velazquez, Rafael Ortiz Pacheco,

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"Julio H. Velazquez, Clemente Soto Velez, Juan Gallardo Santiago, Pablo Rosado Ortiz, and Erasmo Velazquez, from on or about May 1, 1933, to April 3, 1936, at San Juan, Caguas, Aguas Buenas, and other places, conspired between themselves and with other unknown persons, to overthrow and oppose by force the Government of the United States, it being part of the said conspiracy that:

"They, being leaders, officers, active members, and in control of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, a political party organized under the laws of the Island, and composed of a large number of persons, would procure, induce, incite and encourage the members of the said party to bring about the independence of Puerto Rico from the United States, by force and violence and by an armed revolution that:

"They, by speeches, letters, decrees and other writings, would publicly declare and attempt to persuade others that the so-called republic of Puerto Rico came into existence on or about September 3, 1868 and thereafter always has been and is legally in existence in Puerto Rico with the sovereign powers of Government; that:

"They would set up in Puerto Rico the so-called republic of Puerto Rico, and Albizu Campos would issue documents purporting to be of an official character of the so-called Republic of Puerto Rico; that:

"They would utilize the organization of the Nationalist Party, its National Council and the various Municipal Councils throughout the Island, to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico by force and violence and by armed revolution against the United States; that:

"They, in personal solicitations, public speeches and in writing would persistently and continuously urge the other members of the party and the

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"people of Puerto Rico, to arm themselves in order to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico; that:

"They would procure and cause to be procured by members of the said Nationalist Party, certain firearms, ammunition, and other military equipment for the aforesaid purpose; that:

"They would establish, maintain, and cause to be established and maintained, recruiting stations in the cities of Caguas, Humacao, Mayaguez, San Juan, and other towns in Puerto Rico, to recruit and enlist members of the said Nationalist Party as soldiers for military service in a so-called Liberating Army, and that:

"They would in San Juan, Santurce, Rio Piedras, Loiza, and other cities in Puerto Rico, direct and drill and cause to be directed and drilled in military formation, various groups of members of the said party designated as Cadets of the Republic or enlisted soldiers in the Liberating Army, including instructions in the use of firearms and other weapons, all for the aforesaid purpose, and in violation of Section 6, Title 18, of the U. S. Code.

"Second Count

"Charges that Pedro Albizu Campos, et al, from on or about May 1, 1933, to April 3, 1936, at San Juan, Caguas, Aguas Buenas, and other places, conspired between themselves and with others to the Grand Jurors unknown, to incite rebellion and insurrection against the authorities and laws of the United States, and that they in furtherance of the said conspiracy committed the following overt acts:

"1 - On June 22, 1934, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, Pedro Albizu Campos delivered a speech and made statements to the effect that each Puerto Rican house should be an arsenal of arms in case Puerto Ricans were attacked

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"by Americans or any nation which should care to invade or impose itself on Puerto Rico.

"2 - On October 19 and November 4, 1935 and on or about every seventh day thereafter, Juan Antonio Corretjer, printed, published, sold, and circulated 'La Palabra', which contained articles, written statements and accounts of speeches, urging, inciting, and exhorting the people of Puerto Rico to arm themselves in order to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico.

"3 - On October 25, 1935, in the cemetery known as Beboruco in the Santurce Ward of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Pedro Albizu Campos delivered an oration during the course of which he made certain statements inciting rebellion and insurrection against the United States.

"4 - On November 3, 1935, at San Juan, P. R., Pedro Albizu Campos submitted to the official in charge of the radio station known as WKAQ for approval and broadcast the original in the Spanish language of a 'Declaration of Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in extraordinary joint session with the Municipal Councils' thereof at Aguas Buenas, on October 3, 1935, the sixty-eighth year of the Proclamation of the Republic', containing certain specific statements tending to incite rebellion and insurrection.

"5 - On February 24, 1936, Pedro Albizu Campos, in the cemetery located in Santurce, a ward of San Juan, Puerto Rico, delivered an oration making certain specific statements for the purpose of inciting rebellion and insurrection.

"6 - On November 22, 1935, in Humacao, Puerto Rico, Clemente Soto Velez delivered a speech during

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"which he stated in substance that a state of war actually exists in Puerto Rico and that everybody would rise in arms against the American Government.

"7 - On October 8, 1935, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, Pedro Albizu Campos delivered a speech, making amongst others, statements to the effect that he was at the head of the said party with the purpose that if independence was not given to Puerto Rico in one way, they would take it in another, etc., and that certain members of the Nationalist Party should be recruited in order to proclaim the Puerto Rican republic on a day not far away.

"8 - On January 15, 1936, Clemente Soto Velez and Erasmo V. Lazquez, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, printed, published, and distributed a certain circular titled, 'Puerto Rican Socialists, Republicans, Liberals, Communists . . .'

"9 - On March 1, 1936, and other dates, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, Clemente Soto Velez printed and published and circulated a certain newspaper known as 'Armas', urging and inciting members of the Nationalist Party and the people of Puerto Rico to arm themselves in order to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico from the United States of America, by force and violence and by an armed revolution against the United States.

In violation of Sections 4 and 88 of Title 18, U. S. Code.

"Third Count"

"Charges that Pedro Albizu Campos, et al, did conspire between themselves and with other persons

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"unknown, to engage in armed hostility against the United States, and in Puerto Rico recruiting stations for the enrollment of soldiers for the purpose, and that in furtherance of the said conspiracy committed the following overt acts:

- "1 - During the aforesaid period of time, the defendants committed the acts, alleged as overt acts in the second counts of the indictment.
- "2 - On various dates during the aforesaid period of time, the defendants, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and other cities directed and drilled in military formation, various groups of members of the Nationalist Party, designated as Cadets of the Republic, or enlisted soldiers of the Army of Liberation, and gave the said groups of men military instructions, including the use of firearms and other weapons.
- "3 - On December 8, 1935, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, at the Convention of the Nationalist Party, the defendants caused the adoption of a resolution providing that the Nationalist Party should open recruiting stations to be located at the headquarters of each Municipal Council so as to register, enlist, and recruit members of said party and other men, as soldiers in a military organization to be known as the Liberating Army with the purpose of engaging in armed hostility against the United States.
- "4 - On January 1, 1936, pursuant to said resolution, Pedro Albizu Campos and Juan Antonio Corretjer, issued at San Juan and circulated, a printed decree, proclamation or statement, entitled 'Nationalism Calls its Men to Immediate Military Organization for National Defense'.
- "5 - On various dates, in San Juan, Rafael Ortiz Pacheco as Chief of Instruction of the Cadets

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"of the Republic and Liberating Army, and Julio H. Velazquez, as Commander of Infantry and Adjutant of Chief of Instructions, issued to groups of men of the said Cadets of the Republic and Liberating Army various instructions for military training..

- "6 - Beginning January 7 and ending on January 22, 1936, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, Clemente Soto Velez and Erasmo Velazquez opened and caused to be opened a recruiting station.
- "7 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, persons unknown, as individuals and on behalf of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, opened and caused to be opened a recruiting station.
- "8 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, Juan Gallardo Santiago, individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.
- "9 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at Rio Piedras, persons unknown, individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.
- "10 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at San Juan, Pablo Rosado Ortiz, individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.
- "11 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at Santurce, a suburb of San Juan, persons unknown individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.

In violation of Sections 7 and 88, Title 18, U. S. Code."

Insular Sentences

The following sentences were imposed by Insular District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, during prosecution following the

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Nationalist uprising of October, 1950. Data shown in this sub-section were obtained by writer on February 20, 1951 and subsequent dates at the Office of JOSE C. APONTE, Insular Prosecuting Attorney, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

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<u>Violation</u>	<u>Date of Sentence</u>	<u>Amount of Sentence</u>
Illegal use of explosives (Article 11, Insular Law 67)	2-20-51	6 years
Possession of explosives with intent to do damage, (Article 11, Insular Law 67)	2-20-51	2 years, 6 months
Possession of unregistered firearms, (3 counts of violation Insular Law 14)	2-20-51	6 years, 9 months
Attack to commit murder (Violation of Article 218, Penal Code of Puerto Rico)	3-16-51	7 to 15 years
Subversive activities - 12 counts (Insular Public Law 53 of 1948)	8-29-51	12 to 54 years

The Insular sentences imposed were to be served consecutively.

The files of the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, San Juan, Puerto Rico, reflect the following record of the opening statement of Prosecuting Attorney JOSE C. APONTE made July 31, 1951, with reference to subject's alleged violation of Insular Law 53:

"This case deals with an indictment made by the People of Puerto Rico against the defendant, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, for violating Law 53 of June 10, 1948. This indictment contains twelve charges, each of which refers to a separate speech made by the defendant in a different city of the Island. In these speeches the defendant advocated . . . and preached . . . the overthrow . . .

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"of the Insular Government . . . by means of force and violence . . .

"Upon arriving at Puerto Rico, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS . . . on or about December 15, 1947, together with other persons, began his systematic campaign (for the Nationalist movement) of advocating . . . and preaching . . . the overthrow of the legally constituted Government of Puerto Rico by means of force and violence . . .

"For the purpose of maintaining an active campaign, the defendant, as President of the Nationalist Party, took advantage of the different local holidays, occurring from time to time in various towns of the Island, in order to make speeches containing phrases and statements intended to incite his audience to feelings of hatred, vengeance and contempt toward the governments of Puerto Rico and the United States and their respective officials and employees. At the same time he offered as the only solution to the political problem of Puerto Rico the use of arms and armed rebellion culminating in political independence and the establishment of a republic on the Island.

"Following this course, on July 25, 1948 in Guanica, while the Nationalist Party was holding a meeting in that city, protesting the arrival of American troops on the Island, which meeting was attended by the 'Liberating Army' (Ejercito Libertador), a military organization composed of members of the Nationalist Party, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS gave a violent and subversive speech from a public rostrum, advocating . . . and preaching . . . the overthrow of the Insular Government . . . All this was part of a plan to separate Puerto Rico from the United States . . . This meeting was attended by other members of the same party who had the same purpose in mind as the defendant.

"In keeping with this subversive campaign, the defendant also used subversive language in a speech he made at Ponce, on March 21, 1949, in honor of the

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"so-called 'Ponce Massacre', in which he advocated and preached the overthrow of the Insular Government, seizure of power and proclamation of a republic in Puerto Rico.

"With the aforementioned purpose in mind, the defendant gave violent speeches at Cabo Rojo, April 8, 1949, at Guanica, July 25, 1949, and at Lares, September 23, 1949. These speeches were calculated to lead to the overthrow of the Insular government for the purpose of separating Puerto Rico from the United States.

"On December 18, 1949, the defendant delivered a speech aimed at inciting and influencing the members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico to use weapons for the purpose of overthrowing the legally constituted government by means of force and violence. This speech was delivered at a General Assembly of the Nationalist Party at Arecibo.

"The defendant continued with his subversive campaign throughout the Island and delivered speeches at Utuado, February 23, 1950; Ponce, March 21, 1950; Cabo Rojo, April 8, 1950; San Juan, April 16, 1950; Manati, June 11, 1950; and at Lares, September 23, 1950. In all of these speeches the defendant advocated and preached the use of force and violence as well as the use of weapons to obtain the separation of Puerto Rico from the United States so as to later proclaim the establishment of a republic in Puerto Rico.

"As a result of all these speeches and the campaign, several groups of Nationalists throughout the Island began to hold firearms drills for the purpose of carrying out the subversive acts proposed by the defendant. In addition Nationalist Party Centers were formed where members of the Nationalist Party participated in macabre ceremonies at which they swore they would protect and execute the revolutionary activities advocated by this defendant.

"This campaign and the speeches culminated . . . in the shadiest activities . . . in which the defendant

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"and the members of the Nationalist Party ever participated . . . I refer to the events of October 30, 1950 and the days following it.

"Members of the Nationalist Party attacked police stations, burned down homes, attacked hospitals and carried out their tragic suicidal and irresponsible campaign in a number of cities on the Island of Puerto Rico. They even went so far as to attack the Executive Mansion with the express purpose of murdering the Governor of Puerto Rico and his family.

"To support this theory the People of Puerto Rico will rely on the testimony of witnesses and experts as well as on material and documentary evidence . . ."

On September 30, 1953, the subject was pardoned by Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN of Puerto Rico and was released from the San Juan District Jail. (F-1) provided a copy of the subject's pardon, which reflected that the pardon was conditional only in the sense that the subject was required to refrain from further subversive activity.

On March 16, 1954, JOSE C. APONTE, Commonwealth Prosecuting Attorney, advised the writer that on March 5, 1954, subsequent to the Nationalist attack at the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (3-1-54), the subject's conditional pardon was revoked by the Governor of Puerto Rico.

Subject was taken into custody by the Puerto Rico Police Department at San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 6, 1954. He was incarcerated on that date at Insular Penitentiary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, to serve the remainder of sentences which had been imposed in 1951. Approximately 31 years of minimum sentences remain to be served. He has appealed.

G. Employment

According to SOURCE A, the subject was engaged in the occasional practice of law prior to 1930. According to admissions of the subject and information from reliable informants, subject has

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since 1930 been the President of the NPPR, and has not been otherwise employed.

H. Residences

<u>Residence</u>	<u>Source</u>	CONFIDENTIAL
Birth to 1906, Ponce, Puerto Rico	SOURCE A	
1913 to 1916, Cambridge, Massachusetts	SOURCE A	
1917-19, U. S. Army	SOURCE A	
1919-21, Cambridge, Massachusetts	SOURCE A	
1921-34, Ponce and San Juan, Puerto Rico	SOURCE B	
1927-29, touring Latin American countries	SOURCE C	
1935-36, Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico	SOURCE B	
July 31, 1936, to June 7, 1937, District Jail, San Juan, P. R.	SOURCE A	
June 8, 1937 to June 3, 1943, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia	SOURCE B	
June 4, 1943, 65 West 90th Street, New York City	T-2 (u)	
June 8, 1943, to November 9, 1945, Columbus Hospital, 227 East 19th Street, New York City	SOURCE B	
November 9, 1945, 173 Crook Avenue, Bronx, New York	Investigation at New York, November, 1945, by SAs WALTER E. LEVVIS and ALFRED E. NOVAK	

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Residence

March, 1946, 1737 Lexington Avenue, New York City

October, 1946, 319 West 13th Street, New York City

December 15, 1947, returned to Puerto Rico

December 15, 1947, to August 21, 1948, Normandie Hotel, San Juan, Puerto Rico

August 21, 1948, to December 15, 1948, home of BLANCA CANALES TELLES SOLA, Barrio Coabey, Jayuya, Puerto Rico

December 15, 1948 to November 2, 1950, 156 Sol Street, San Juan, second floor apartment

November 2-4, 1950, temporarily detained at Puerto Rico Police Department Headquarters, San Juan

November 4, 1950, to September 30, 1953, San Juan District Jail

September 30, 1953, to March 6, 1954, 156 Sol Street, San Juan, Puerto Rico, second floor apartment

Source

Investigation at New York City, March, 1946, by SAs WALTER E. LEVVIS and ALFRED E. NOVAK

Investigation at New York City by SA ALFRED E. NOVAK

Personal observation of SA JACK WEST, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Report submitted by Puerto Rico Police Department

Report submitted by Puerto Rico Police Department

Report submitted by Puerto Rico Police Department

Report of Lieutenant JUAN GONZALEZ DELGADO, Puerto Rico Police Department, dated November 5, 1950

Records of San Juan District Jail checked periodically by SA WILSON A. ROOD

T-3 and other reliable informants

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March 6, 1954 to present,
 Insular Penitentiary,
 Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

Source

Records of Commonwealth
 Department of Justice,
 checked by writer 3-16-54.

I. Status of Health

Dr. ~~RAFAEL TROYANO DE LOS RIOS~~, Resident Physician, Insular Penitentiary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, advised SA JOHN C. BECK on March 16, 1954, that subsequent to the subject's incarceration at the Penitentiary March 6, 1954, he had made a number of physical examinations of the subject. Dr. TROYANO stated that he has found the subject to be in good physical condition for a man of his age. Dr. TROYANO pointed out that he had attended the subject briefly in 1951 at San Juan District Jail, at which time subject had been suffering from high blood pressure. He pointed out, however, that at the present time subject's blood pressure is normal. Dr. TROYANO stated that the swelling, infection and lesions in the subject's lower extremities which had been noted on his entrance into the Insular Penitentiary on March 6, 1954, had apparently been caused by self-medication, (application of ice and wet compresses to ward off alleged atomic attacks), inasmuch as with medical care the swelling has gone down and the infection and lesions have disappeared. Dr. TROYANO indicated that the subject's mental health is still problematical inasmuch as he continues to suffer delusions that he is being attacked by atomic weapons.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE NPPRA. Narrative of Subject's Background and Activity in the NPPR

The subject has been the central figure in the NPPR since 1930. Steps in his rise to control of the NPPR and subsequent direction of its activities and policies are indicated in narrative form below. Sources used in this narrative are designated by superscript number following the pertinent information and are explained at the end of the narrative.

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1. Background

The subject was the illegitimate son of a white Puerto Rican merchant of titled Spanish lineage and a negro woman of Ponce, Puerto Rico. Subject worked as a bootblack while attending elementary school and high school in Ponce, Puerto Rico. He demonstrated intelligence and a love for American customs which caught the attention of the local Superintendent of Schools, a continental American, who made arrangements to afford him a higher education on the Mainland.

The subject matriculated at the University of Vermont and won a scholarship to Harvard University. He graduated with honors from Harvard and enlisted in the United States Army in 1917. His pro-American sentiments began to suffer a reversal while in Harvard due to alleged racial discrimination. He was later assigned to a negro regiment of infantry over his strong protests and thereafter embarked on a campaign of hate and revenge against the United States.¹

2. Early NPPR Activity

Subject joined the NPPR on its foundation in 1922 at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.² In the early NPPR movement, he assisted RAMON ~~MAYORAL~~ BARNES of Ponce, Puerto Rico, in the publication of "El Nacionalista", one of the first Nationalist periodicals.² The policy of the original NPPR embraced brotherhood with the United States and peaceful negotiation looking toward eventual independence for Puerto Rico from the United States.³ The subject brought public attention to himself dramatically on April 16, 1925, when, as a political unknown, he tore the American flag from the NPPR speakers stand at a mass meeting in the public square in San Juan and delivered a diatribe accusing the United States of "piracy and pillage in Puerto Rico."² Thereafter, the subject's impassioned hatred and eloquence steadily gained for him a following among the left wing segment of the NPPR. In 1926, when NPPR policy consisted of propagation of the independence spirit in Puerto Rico and peaceful petition to the United States for the independence of Puerto Rico, the subject pronounced to a journalist in San Juan that a revolutionary organization should be formed which would embrace the entire people of Puerto Rico and would break with the

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"colonial regime" of the U. S. government.⁴ In 1927, the subject began a speaking tour of Spanish America on behalf of the NPPR which lasted two years and took him principally to Santo Domingo, Haiti, Cuba, Mexico and Peru.²

3. Seizure of Party Control, 1930

On May 11, 1930, the subject delivered a speech before an assembly of the NPPR in San Juan, in which he was expected to report on his mission to Latin America, but he seized the opportunity to orate in favor of discarding moderate party principles and substituting other basic principles, which inclined toward violence. The left wing element of the NPPR vociferously supported the subject while moderate leaders and the majority of the Party retired from the assembly. The left wing, in sole possession of the assembly, elected the subject President of the NPPR, and passed resolutions establishing new Party principles and procedure so radically different from those of the past as to create in effect a new Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico with the subject as its founder and president.³ The subject became virtual dictator of NPPR policy and activity.⁶

4. Activity as NPPR President, 1930-36

In 1932, the subject took the NPPR to the polls in the Insular general elections, running himself for Senator-At-Large. The NPPR received only 5,257 votes out of 383,657 votes cast. The subject thereafter urged all Puerto Ricans to refrain from voting in elections and referred to himself as the President of the (non-existent) Republic of Puerto Rico. The subject gave instructions for island-wide recruiting of the Ejercito Libertador de La Republica (Liberating Army of the Republic), which was intended to drive the United States out of Puerto Rico by force. The Liberating Army, of which the subject was the self-admitted Commander-in-Chief, was reported to have numbered at least 1500 men. (An NPPR official claimed the total number was 10,000 men). The Liberating Army was drilled and taught military tactics and was furnished with a Nurse Corps organized by the subject and called by the name Hijas de La Libertad (Daughters of Liberty).

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Through the medium of public speeches and Party publications, the subject denied the validity of United States law in Puerto Rico, advocated revolution against the United States Government in Puerto Rico, and in 1935 declared war against the United States. During the period 1932-36, the Nationalists engaged in numerous acts of terrorism, including a mass assault on the Puerto Rican Capitol, assassinations and attempted assassinations of government officials. On July 31, 1936, the subject and several of his aides were convicted and sentenced in the U. S. District Court, San Juan, for Sedition, Conspiracy and Inciting Insurrection.^{5,6}

5. Incarceration, 1936-43

During the period of the subject's incarceration, several veteran Nationalists successively served as Interim President, although the subject was still regarded by the NPPR as its true President. Nationalist violence continued in incidents which occurred March 21, 1937, June 8, 1937 and July 25, 1938. After the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1940, over 50 Nationalists were incarcerated for violation of that act. They based their defiance of the Selective Service Act on a set of juridical principles which had been promulgated by the subject.^{7,8}

6. Probation, 1943-47, New York City

The subject served a four year probation from June 3, 1943, to June 3, 1947, at New York City. His presence in New York was accompanied by a strong upsurge of Nationalist activity and membership in that area. It was alleged that certain violations of the Selective Service Act of 1940 were inspired by the subject during that period.⁷

7. Activity in Puerto Rico, December, 1947 to Present, (1954)

The subject returned to Puerto Rico December 15, 1947. He was greeted by about 4,000 persons. On his return, the NPPR Liberating Army, (more recently called the Cadet Organization)

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was reorganized and public NPPR meetings of greatly increased number and frequency were held in which the subject again denied U. S. authority in Puerto Rico, verbally attacked the Selective Service Act and gave numerous inflammatory public speeches allegedly advocating the use of force to overthrow the government of the United States and the constituted government in Puerto Rico. Following his return, several more Nationalists were incarcerated for refusal to comply with Selective Service regulations.

On October 30, 1950, the NPPR staged an uprising in Puerto Rico, and on November 1, 1950, two Nationalists attempted to assassinate then President HARRY S. TRUMAN in Washington, D.C. There were indications that the subject may not only have inspired both of these violent demonstrations, but may have personally ordered them. The subject was incarcerated from November 2, 1950, to September 30, 1953, after which he returned to live at NPPR Headquarters, Second floor apartment, where he received numerous visitors. On March 1, 1954, a Nationalist attack was directed at members of the U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. On March 2, 1954, the local press carried a statement allegedly authorized by the subject that the attack in Washington was an act of "sublime heroism" on the part of the Nationalists involved. On March 6, 1954, members of the Puerto Rico Police Department, while taking the subject into custody, were fired upon from NPPR Headquarters. Since March 6, 1954, the subject has been incarcerated at Insular Penitentiary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. Informants have furnished information tending to indicate that the subject may have ordered the March 1 attack at Washington, D. C.⁸

Sources

- 1 - Interview conducted by SA EDGAR K. THOMPSON in February, 1936, with CHARLES HORTON TERRY, former Superintendent of Schools, Ponce, Puerto Rico, and sponsor of the subject's higher education.
- 2 - "El Movimiento Libertador En La Historia De Puerto Rico", (The Liberating Movement in the History of Puerto Rico), written in 1950 by RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, admitted former Interim President of the NPPR.

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- 3 - ~~JOSÉ COLÓN GUCHÍ~~, who founded the original NPPR in 1922, and on March 11, 1954, in "El Imparcial", wrote an historical summary of the early NPPR and the subject's relationship thereto.
- 4 - Historia Sinoptica Del Partido Nacionalista Puertorriqueño (Synoptic History of the NPPR), compiled in 1947 by PAULINO CASTRO ABOLAFIA, then admitted Secretary General of the NPPR.
- 5 - Records of the U. S. District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1936, in the sedition case of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al, reviewed by SAs D. DiLILLO and EDGAR K. THOMPSON in April and July, 1936.
- 6 - Investigation and survey of NPPR activity conducted by SAs EDGAR K. THOMPSON and D. DiLILLO in Puerto Rico in 1936.
- 7 - Investigation at New York City during pertinent period, including reports of ~~T-2~~ and other reliable informants. *(S/u)*
- 8 - Information reflected in this paragraph is set out in greater detail in other sections of this report, accompanied by identification of sources.
- 9 - "El Maestro" (The Master), biography of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, published in 1937, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, by FRILIO QUINONES.

B. President of the NPPR, 1930 to Present (1954)

(In March, 1954, T-4, *(S/u)* who has been closely acquainted with the subject and with NPPR activity since prior to 1936, advised that the subject has been President of the NPPR continuously since 1930.

Other informants, the press and NPPR propaganda literature have, since 1930, consistently referred to the subject as the President of the NPPR.

In 1936, during federal prosecution of the subject, and in 1950, during Insular prosecutive action, the subject admitted

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under oath that he was the President of the NPPR.

From 1937 to 1947, the subject served federal sentences of incarceration and probation, during which time several veteran Nationalists served as Interim Presidents, among them JULIO PINTO GANDIA (1937); RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ (1938-41); JULIO DE SANTIAGO (April, 1941 - July, 1942); PEDRO PEREZ PAGAN (July, 1942 to 1944); LUIS MOJICA VALENTIN (1944-July, 1945); JULIO DE SANTIAGO (July, 1945, December 20, 1947). In a quantity of press releases and Party correspondence issuing from these individuals, it is noted that they invariably referred to themselves as "Interim Presidents".

In the book, "El Movimiento Libertador", Chapter 12, First paragraph, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ pointed out that even during the subject's imprisonment he "continued to exercise the actual Presidency of the movement".

"El Imparcial", issue of March 3, 1941, published the proceedings of the 18th Annual Assembly of the NPPR held March 2, 1941, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, at which the subject, who was still incarcerated, had been unanimously proclaimed "permanent" President of the NPPR.

C. Apparent Influence of Subject in NPPR

1. Attitude of NPPR Adherents Toward The Subject

a. Statements of Adherents

NPPR literature and quoted statements of NPPR adherents abound with references to the subject as the apostle of the movement, the supreme leader, "the master" and "the teacher". A few of these references follow:

In "La Historia Sinoptica Del Partido Nacionalista . . . published in 1947, PAULINO E. CASTRO, then Secretary General of the NPPR, praised the subject for having been responsible for establishing in the early 1930's the "juridical principles" upon which the NPPR is based. CASTRO indicated that these

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principles included the alleged invalidity of the Treaty of Paris which ceded Puerto Rico to the United States from Spain, the corollary doctrine that Puerto Rico is independent and that the United States is a foreign invader, and the doctrine that United States law is not applicable in Puerto Rico. CASTRO pointed out that the subject had dedicated the NPPR to revolutionary tactics and had created the axiom, "Any revolutionary movement that gives itself to violence, triumphs".

In "El Movimiento Libertador", Chapter 25, Second Paragraph, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ wrote:

"... In 1938 . . . the interim Presidency fell to the author of this book. ALBIZU CAMPOS, shut up by judges in the Penitentiary at Atlanta, continued to be the moral director of the movement."

Puerto Rico Police Department report of RAFAEL B. DIAZ, District Chief, Santurce, Puerto Rico, dated April 17, 1941, reflected that at a public meeting of the NPPR in Barrio Obrero, Santurce, April 16, 1941, JULIO DE SANTIAGO, Interim President, had reminded the Assembly that ALBIZU CAMPOS had taught them to be fearless and to die to get independence for Puerto Rico.

(F-5, another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised in April, 1943) that on April 16, 1943, at a general public meeting of the NPPR in San Juan, the speaker, GASPAR ENCARNACION SANTANA, (a veteran Nationalist who to demonstrate his undying loyalty to ALBIZU CAMPOS, permitted his beard to grow until the return of the subject to Puerto Rico), said, "ALBIZU, the great master, will come soon, and he will know how to lead our masses on the path to independence".

In connection with the arrest of PAULINO CASTRO in 1950, following the Nationalist uprising, the insular authorities seized from CASTRO a letter dated January 20, 1946, addressed to PAULINO CASTRO as Secretary General of the NPPR, from the President of the Municipal Board, NPPR, at Vega Baja, Puerto Rico, which purported to set forth the Minutes of an NPPR

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Assembly held January 13, 1946, at Vega Baja, in which a resolution was unanimously approved by the members that "When they heard the glorious name of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS they would rise at the meeting and at any future meetings the Committee would have".

Quotations from ALBIZU CAMPOS frequently keynoted articles in NPPR publications and were featured in the NPPR organ, "Revista Puerto Rico". The latter publication carried under its title the quotation, "The fatherland is valor and sacrifice - ALBIZU CAMPOS".

In the May, 1946, edition of "Revista Puerto Rico", an editorial note on the title page stated that the purpose of the publication was to perpetuate the philosophy of the NPPR, which was based upon the postulates of its supreme mentor, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

(T-5 reported in May, 1943, ^(u) that at a public meeting of the NPPR in San Juan, JOSE FAMORADO CUESTA had given a speech in which he said, "Puerto Rico has a leader - a leader that will make them feel the scourge . . . Our only authentic leader - PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS will be shortly with us and woe then to these demagogues and traitors".

ISOLINA RONDON, admitted veteran Nationalist and former National officer of the NPPR, pointed out to SAs FREDERICK E. RODERICK and HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE on May 14, 1952, that the subject, whom she admired deeply, had organized the present NPPR and had formulated all its basic principles (including the revolutionary principle.) RONDON gave a lengthy oral statement, portions of which are set out below: She pointed out that the subject has taught the Party that revolution is necessary for the obtaining of independence for Puerto Rico. She maintained that the program, aims, policy and acts of the NPPR have been inspired by the subject, who is the supreme leader of the NPPR. She stated that her own feeling and that of other Nationalists is a matter of inspiration amounting to a religion with the subject as its apostle.

JULIO DE SANTIAGO, admitted former Interim President of the NPPR, told SAs RODERICK and GREATHOUSE on May 16, 1952, that

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the subject is the leader of the NPPR and still the only authentic spokesman for the Party.

It is noted that Bureau agents in conducting interviews with numerous Nationalists following the NPPR uprising of 1950, found in these Nationalists a unanimity of loyalty and devotion to the subject.

b. Other Indications

(T-6) (ju) [] and other reliable informants have pointed out that for many years the NPPR has supported the subject, and, to a lesser extent, his family, with Party dues and contributions.

Records of the U. S. District Court, San Juan, reflect that on June 8, 1937, the day that the subject was delivered to Atlanta Penitentiary from Puerto Rico, ten Nationalists attempted to assassinate Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER, who had imposed sentence on the subject in 1936.

Indications of the stimulating influence of the subject over NPPR activity in general are shown in the fact that his presence has been accompanied by greatly increased Nationalist activity wherever he has been, and, conversely, his absence has resulted in decreased activity. Puerto Rico Police Department investigation and investigation by this office revealed that during the absence of the subject from Puerto Rico, 1937 to 1947, Nationalist activity in Puerto Rico waned and membership dropped. Public meetings of the NPPR in Puerto Rico were reduced in attendance to a comparatively few persons. Meanwhile, in New York City, where the subject was residing, NPPR activity was greatly increased. Upon the subject's return to Puerto Rico in 1947, NPPR activity and membership in Puerto Rico multiplied many times.

Bureau agents observed the subject's arrival in San Juan on December 15, 1947, and noted that the NPPR had prepared a vociferous and well-attended reception for him. Cars with loudspeakers announcing the return of the subject circulated through the streets of San Juan, urging the people to greet the "master". One of the Nationalist Party cars announced by loudspeaker that business houses must close their doors

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so that employees could greet the subject. Other announcements made by "sound cars were to the effect that "the master arrives alive to continue the struggle for liberty". Two lines of about forty black-shirted Cadets of the Liberating Army formed at the waterfront and served as an "honor guard" for the subject. A crowd of approximately 4,000 persons milled about the waterfront, some carrying placards bearing legends indicating their devotion to the subject and anticipation of his leadership. Some of these placards read as follows:

"The teacher comes in pursuit of his disciples."

"Puerto Rico awaits you anxiously."

"Your people have not forgotten."

"ALBIZU is the star who comes to light the way . . ."

"Death to Yankee imperialism."

On October 27, 1950, [REDACTED] Puerto Rico Police Department, advised the writer of circumstances of the arrest of a number of armed Nationalists at Martin Pena Bridge, Santurce, on October 27, 1950. He pointed out that a rumor had been circulating that the subject's life was in danger. As a result, the Nationalists had filled several automobiles with bombs and firearms to repel any attempt on the subject's life.

During the publicized illness of the subject in 1951-53, while incarcerated, [T-4, T-7] and several other reliable informants reported that the NPPR was so incensed over the subject's "persecution" that violence was probable should he die. In addition, several informants reported plans of the Nationalists to deliver the subject forcibly from the custody of the Insular authorities.

On September 30, 1953, upon the return of the subject to NPPR Headquarters, 156 Sol Street, San Juan, following his release from San Juan District Jail, a crowd estimated by the police at 300 to 400 persons crowded about NPPR Headquarters to greet

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the subject.

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By report dated October 1, 1953, [REDACTED] Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, pointed out that the subject was greeted by the crowd with "Vivas".

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D. NPPR Meetings Attended

1. Public Meetings

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a. Prior to 1937

Investigation conducted in 1936-37 by SA's EDGAR K. THOMPSON and D. DI LILLO at San Juan revealed that the NPPR under the leadership of the subject had held 78 public meetings and 10 parades in the period 1932 to 1937.

b. 1943-47

After the release of the subject from Atlanta Penitentiary in 1943, he is not reported to have participated in any public NPPR meetings until his return to Puerto Rico in 1947.

c. December 15, 1947 to Present

From the time of the subject's return to Puerto Rico, December 15, 1947, from New York City, the subject was reported to have participated in the following public NPPR meetings in the capacity of President of the NPPR. His presence at these meetings was reported by Puerto Rico Police Department officers and other sources named in Section IV-A of this report. In most instances the presence of the subject at these public meetings is illustrated in photographs taken by official police photographers. Except for the dates asterisked, the meetings were held on NPPR annual commemorative dates.

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
* Dec. 15	San Juan	Mar. 21	Ponce
* Dec. 20	San Juan, Caguas	/pr. 8 June 11	Cabo Rojo Manati
		July 25	Guanica
		* Sept. 22	Arecibo
		Sept. 23	Lares
		Oct. 12	Ponce
		Oct. 26	Fajardo
		Nov. 19	Aguada
		* Dec. 18	Arecibo
* May 9	Isabela		
June 11	Manati		
July 25	Ponce		
Sept. 23	Lares		
Oct. 12	Ponce		
Nov. 19	Ric Piedras		
* Nov. 28	Jayuya		

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2. Closed Meetings

Due to the very large number of private meetings of Nationalists with subject, which have occurred during his 24 years as President of the NPPR, only those meetings are being set out which pertain to promulgation of party policy and general organizational activity. In addition to private meetings set out herein, the reader's attention is called to IV-D of this report (Pertinent Contacts) and IV-C (Directives).

a. Prior to 1937

Investigation by SA's EDGAR K. THOMSON and D. DI LILLO in 1936 in Puerto Rico developed that the subject, as self-styled President of the Republic of Puerto Rico, had lived in Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, for at least two years prior to his incarceration in 1936, surrounded by his "cabinet." Some of the individuals who were reported to have been his close aides at that time were:

JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER - Secretary General of the NPPR
JUAN JUARBE JUARBE - Private Secretary to ALBIZU CAMPOS
PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ - Officer of the Liberating Army of the Republic

JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO

CLMENTE SOTO VELEZ

LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ

JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ

ERASMO VAZQUEZ OLMEDO

RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO

The above individuals were convicted and sentenced with the subject in 1936 in U. S. District Court in San Juan with the exception of JUAN JUARBE JUARBE (who fled Puerto Rico and has been since acting as "Secretary of Foreign Affairs" of the NPPR, residing principally in Cuba) and ORTIZ PACHECO, who also fled Puerto Rico but later renounced the NPPR.

b. 1937-43

During the period of subject's incarceration at Atlanta Penitentiary he was reported to have had some contact with other convicted Nationalists although he had participated in no NPPR meetings as such.

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c. June 3, 1943 to December 15, 1947 (At New York City)

During the period of subject's residence at the Columbus Hospital, New York City, 1943 to 1945, reliable informants reported numerous visits to the subject by individual Nationalists or Nationalists in groups.

In October 1943 T-8 reported that about October 14, 1943 HERBERT AMURY RUIZ, JULIO PINTO GANDIA, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, OSCAR COLLAZO, and CESAR GILBERTO TORRES visited the subject in his room at Columbus Hospital. According to the informant, the group adopted a resolution to the effect that should they be called for induction into the U. S. Army, they would go to prison rather than comply with the Selective Service Act. Informant stated that on or about October 19, 1943, COLLAZO, RUIZ and TORRES informed a group of approximately 60 persons present at an NPPR Municipal Board meeting in Manhattan of the decision which had been reached with reference to non-compliance with the Selective Service Act. It is noted that both RUIZ and TORRES subsequently served terms of three years in the Federal Penitentiary for refusing to report for induction (g lu)

In April 1944 T-8 stated that on April 14, 1944 the subject began to hold classes in his hospital room to prepare certain members of the NPPR to make public addresses in which they would spread Nationalist propaganda. The informant stated that persons who were to attend these classes included OSCAR COLLAZO, ANGEL FARCIA, RIGOBERTO RUIZ, and other NPPR adherents in New York City (g lu)

d. Closed Meetings of Party Officers 1948-50

In connection with the arrest of RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ in November 1950 following the Nationalist uprising, Insular authorities seized from MEDINA typewritten notes three pages in length entitled, "First Meeting of the National Board and the Presidents and Secretaries of the Municipal Boards Held under the Chairmanship of PEDRO ALBIIZU CAFOS after 11 Years." These typewritten notes apparently referred to the first such meeting held following the return of the subject from the United States in December 1947. The notes indicated that the discussion which took place at this meeting was principally concerned with raising funds. According to the notes, the subject suggested that there be an amnesty for all Nationalists who wished to re-enter the NPPR. Subject recommended that such persons (apparently referring to the large number of previously active Nationalists who had been inactive during the period of subject's absence from Puerto Rico) could then make their decision anew and that such decision

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would be an act of nobleness and a good thing for the "nation." The subject also directed that on election days the Nationalists should use posters with the slogan "Do not vote."

T-6 reported in August 1948 that on August 8, 1948 a closed meeting of presidents and treasurers of NPPR municipal boards in ~~Puerto Rico~~, as well as members of the National Board of the NPPR, was held at NPPR Headquarters. Informant reported that approximately 50 persons were in attendance including such prominent figures in NPPR activity as JULIO DE SANTIAGO, then NPPR Treasurer General; RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ; JUAN ALAMO DIAZ; TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA; JACINTO RIVERO PEREZ; RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO; PABLO ROSADO CORTIZ; as well as certain other notorious Nationalists including RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA, RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, MANUEL TORRES MEDINA, DOMINGO SALTARI CRESPO, RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, and others ~~(S)(u)~~

T-6 reported in November 1948 that on November 21, 1948 the Nationalist Party held a meeting of presidents and treasurers of municipal boards at Party Headquarters at which the subject said, "Let us unmask the Yankee destroyers who are practicing... atrocities. If it were not for the Nationalist Party, they could have totally exterminated the Puerto Ricans." Informant explained that a large amount of time was spent during this meeting discussing alleged sterilization of Puerto Rican women by the United States and other alleged efforts of the United States to eliminate the Puerto Rican people ~~(S)(u)~~

T-6 reported in February 1949 that on February 20, 1949 subject called a closed meeting of municipal board secretaries and presidents at NPPR Headquarters. Informant stated that approximately 60 individuals were in attendance. ALBIZU announced four forthcoming NPPR meetings, spoke of attorneys, including JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, who would defend NPPR members charged with violations of the Selective Service Act, and reiterated the NPPR doctrine of abstaining from voting in Insular elections ~~(S)(u)~~

In April 1949 T-6 reported that on April 10, 1949 the subject presided over a meeting of the National Board of the NPPR at which time he outlined for those present the action being taken by the NPPR to place the cause of Puerto Rico's independence before the Havana Conference on Dependent Possessions. Subject also emphasized the need for funds to carry on work of the NPPR abroad. ~~(S)(u)~~

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T-6 advised in July 1949 that on July 10, 1949 the subject held a meeting of National Board members and other prominent Nationalists at NPPR Headquarters and approximately 52 Nationalists attended this meeting. The subject again emphasized the need for the placing of the cause of Puerto Rico's independence before international bodies and again spoke of the need for funds. (S)(u)

T-6 reported in November 1949 that on November 27, 1949 subject held a meeting of municipal board leaders at NPPR Headquarters, San Juan, at which the Treasurer General of the Party, JULIO DE SANTIAGO, was to read the financial report. DE SANTIAGO reported that \$612 had been collected. The subject stated that the fund drive was a failure, extended the drive, but took personal possession of all of the funds which had been collected with the exception of \$50 which he returned to DE SANTIAGO, "to pay the party's debts," and \$12 which he gave to ISOLINA RONDON to pay a florist bill of long standing. Informant noted that the subject used the balance of the money, \$550, to buy himself a new refrigerator. (S)(u)

T-6 reported in January 1950 that subject held a meeting of the National Board and other prominent Nationalists at NPPR Headquarters on January 15, 1950. This was the last reported convocation of national officers and prominent Nationalists for a closed meeting prior to the Nationalist uprising which occurred in October 1950. Proceedings of this meeting are set out below. (S)(u)

The subject addressed the assembled group of approximately 40 to 45 people at length in a meeting which lasted from 9:30 A.M. to 1:40 P.M. Some of the topics which the subject stressed were as follows: (S)(u)

The whole world is watching Puerto Rico and the United States and they know the situation in Puerto Rico through the efforts of the Nationalist Party. Puerto Rico is a decisive factor in the history of the world. The Nationalist Party has a representative at each meeting of the United Nations. The Nationalist Party performed a miracle by forcing the United States representative at the Havana, Cuba conference to vacate his desk during part of the discussion on colonies. The Nationalist Party should not forget that the "enemy" is trying to remain in Puerto Rico through force. Referring to the recent visit of United States Congressmen to Puerto Rico, he compared the visit with a commission sent by slave owners to investigate their slaves through conversation with the slave foremen to find out which is the best foreman and recommend him for election in the future. (S)(u)

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The subject pointed out that six of the Nationalists sentenced for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948 were appealing their cases. He regretted that all cases could not be appealed but that there was not sufficient money for that purpose. The subject directed that all municipal boards have a room in each town decorated with a large flag. Subject stressed the need for increases in the Liberating Army (Cadet organization) and queried "Where is our army?" Subject set up future meetings for the NPPR and then turned the meeting over to JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ, Vice-President of the NPPR, who collected funds from various delegations. (S)(u)

The following persons were among those in attendance: (S)(u)

National Officers -

JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ, Vice President;
FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, Secretary General;
RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, Treasurer General. (S)(u)

The following National Board delegates were in attendance: (S)(u)

JUAN RAMON MARTINEZ and DANIEL FELICIANO GEDA of the Mayaguez district;
DAMIAN TORRES ACEVEDO of the Arecibo district;
JOSE GRAJALES and RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ of the San Juan district;
PEDRO RIVERA MELENDEZ and ESTEBAN GONZALEZ CABAN of the Fonce district;
FELIX BANVOLLOPEZ and ERNESTO CARDONA RUIZ of the Igualdad district;
ISABEL ROSADO and ANTONIO RIVERA OCASIO of the Humacao district. (S)(u)

Other prominent Nationalists who attended this function included the following municipal board presidents: (S)(u)

VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ of Santurce, Puerto Rico;
RAFAEL CANCELL RODRIGUEZ of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico;
JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR of San Juan, Puerto Rico;
MANUEL TORRES MEDINA of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico;
ELIO TORRES SOLA of Jayuya, Puerto Rico;
MELITON MUNIZ of Fonce, Puerto Rico;
VALENTIN VILLAFANE of Fajardo, Puerto Rico. (S)(u)

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III. REVOLUTIONARY STATEMENTS MADE BY
THE SUBJECT SHOWING ADVOCACY OF
THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT
BY FORCE OR BY VIOLENCE

A. Statements Made Publicly Since 1936

Sources of the following statements are shown in IV-A below (Public Speeches and Other Public Utterances), under the corresponding date. The following quotations constitute only a portion of the numerous inflammatory public statements made by the subject and are chosen to illustrate the continuity of such public expressions by the subject over the past several years, and to record the most vehement examples of them.

12-15-47, Speech at Sixto Escobar Park, San Juan, P.R.

In referring to compulsory military service, ALBIZU said:

"Our blood is not to be paid us by our executioner and we should not accept any pay for the sacred blood of our brothers. What we must do is avenge that blood..."

12-20-47, At Caguas, Puerto Rico

"They (the United States) are like the perverse man with a pistol in his hand who faces a defenseless man. It is necessary to attack him to keep him from using the pistol."

4-8-48, At Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico

"I do not understand how we can remain insensible to a power which has us enslaved. There is need to defy it with arms...."

4-16-48, At Santurce, Puerto Rico

"....The time of armed revolution is now. This is... the hour...."

"....The United States is here by force. Soon we will find a way of throwing them out by force...."

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~6-11-48, At Manati, Puerto Rico

"The war that the United States has loosed against Puerto Rico in a continual form, gives us, the Puerto Ricans, the right to make war against the United States....."

"The United States is playing a dangerous game. Here, no one has any right outside of ourselves. We have the right to resist that transgression with arms if possible...."

7-25-48, At Ponce, Puerto Rico

"I warn the United States that after 50 years of continuous war, we have the right of defense.... the only duty they have is to leave Puerto Rico.... if they don't do it, it gives us the right to sentence them to death."

9-23-48, At Lares, Puerto Rico

"I say to the United States that they are strong but they are not immune to death....."

"This country has to arm itself to the teeth with a machete, with a stick, with a stake, with whatever can be found."

11-19-48, At Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

"We have to secure our independence like Indonesia did: with weapons in our hands."

".....I warn the United States that its days are numbered....raise your hearts on high....forging a union in our country we can throw out and kill all the bad ones who get in our way while obtaining the liberty of our country."

3-21-49, At Ponce, Puerto Rico

"I advise MUNOZ MARIN (LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, Governor of Puerto Rico) and TRUMAN that the patience of this country is running out.....I advise MUNOZ MARIN to be ready....and also President TRUMAN. One day our patience will end.....Yes, you will see much shooting here."

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4-8-49, At Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico

"We shall all arise with pistols and daggers in our hands to create the fatherland....he who does not arise pistol in hand or dagger or with just an empty fist, should die and is not worthy to be born a Puerto Rican...."

7-25-49, At Guanica, Puerto Rico

"Blessed are those who were born under the slavery of the United States because it is they who have the right to drive the dagger to cut the heart of the Yankees....."

9-22-49, At Lares, Puerto Rico

"The Nationalist Party is going to dynamite the United States. It is going to throw out the United States... some day they are going to pay with their lives, with their own existence...it may be this could happen within the year--within two.....here will be sung another great Te Deum. We shall sing that Te Deum but it has to be preceded by a struggle with arms, with all that is necessary to obtain the independence of Puerto Rico."

11-19-49, At Aguada, Puerto Rico

"We are going to stop that nation (the United States) at the point of a pistol....force likes force. Well, we shall apply it to them."

12-18-49, At Arecibo, Puerto Rico

".....Rise, all those who feel themselves true Nationalists! Raise your right hand, all who are disposed to sacrifice their lives and divest themselves of their finances defending the cause....those who are disposed to die for this movement which must continue over the bones of ALBIZU CAMPOS."

(The speaker followed this with an eulogy of Nationalists who had been killed during past Nationalist violence.)

"The Cadet Corps must be made the most powerful army in Puerto Rico, ready for action...."

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2-23-50, At Utuado, Puerto Rico

"The Yankees do not have the right to be the bosses of the people of Puerto Rico....Valor and dignity only are needed, neither money nor arms....there are arms in the cuartel of the police. All these arms are yours, bought with the quarter and half cents the Insular Government has collected....also the arms of the National Guard, all these arms are ours. A people full of valor and dignity cannot be overcome by an imperialist. He that does not wish to die must hide himself; there is nothing for those who look for salvation, neither in arms nor in money. If you wish to be free, you must fight for it."

3-21-50, At once, Puerto Rico

"In the struggle for freedom, everything must be sacrificed....to think of a revolutionary movement without blood is futile."

"....and when the women go into battle, dagger in hand, pistol in hand, and look with disdain on men who flee, there will be no cowards in once....or in any sacred place in the fatherland...."

4-8-50, At Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico

"Men of Puerto Rico, arise!The most powerful empire can be shaken to its roots by the heroism of a single man or woman. They can overthrow it, smash it and crush it....courage does not need physical strength. The weakest woman can overthrow the empire if she has courage....here the despotism of the United States must be smashed to pieces. I have spoken."

4-16-50, At Santurce, Puerto Rico

"....Let the Nationalists take measures immediately ...everyone is ready for an aggression here....We are going to see if they want to start the revolution here tonight....Down with the Yankees!....Down with the President of the United States!....They claim they want to destroy us, and we have to destroy them. They have many cannons and we have a little pistol

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and we shoot it.... My duty is to defend my people, give my life for my people, and to exact the life of my people at the altar of independence....

Gentlemen of Yankeeland, your hour has struck and you are going to lose your neck. Nothing will save you, not even the atom bomb. You have one salvation and it is the obligation of withdrawing (from Puerto Rico.)"

6-11-50, At Manati, Puerto Rico

"We have reached the limit....it depends on you.... let us defend this (our nationality) with our lives...."

7-25-50, At Guanica, Puerto Rico

"The hour has come to punish the enemies of our native land.... Will you pay with your life for this?... Those of you who are willing to pay with your lives and make the sacrifice, raise your hands."

9-23-50, At Lares, Puerto Rico

"Our blood boils.... the beat of our heart tells us that patience must end.... the day of Lares must be the day of the revolution of Puerto Rico.... all this has to be opposed.... as the men of Lares opposed despotism--with the revolution."

10-2-53, At San Juan, Puerto Rico

In a press conference reported in "El Mundo" October 7, 1953, as having occurred October 2, 1953, subject insisted that he had refused the conditional pardon given him by the Governor of Puerto Rico and stated:

"No one can dictate the method which a nation selects for the obtaining of its independence and liberty.... It should be the right of the subjugated nation to determine the methods by which it can break the chains which hold it to the dominating foreign power. We swear that the banner of Puerto Rican independence will never be lowered...."

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The October 18, 1953 issue of the Cuban periodical, "Bohemia," set out a report of an interview with the subject by the Cuban VICENTE CUBILLAS following the subject's release from jail. This interview is set out in full in IV-1 of this report. It is noted that the subject allegedly told the journalist about his personal participation in the Nationalist uprising of October 1950 and concluded by saying that the struggle of the party would not end until the independence of Puerto Rico is achieved.

It is noted that the subject indicated his approval of the attack by Nationalists on the United States House of Representatives March 1, 1954 and in a press release quoted at length in Section IV-A of this report, he referred to the attack by the Nationalists upon the U. S. House of Representatives as an act of "sublime heroism" on the part of the Nationalists and set out his alleged justification for this pronouncement.

B. Private Statements of the Subject and Other Indications of Adherence to Revolutionary Principles

Following the Nationalist uprising of October 1950, the Puerto Rico Police Department seized in a search of the subject's apartment a typewritten one and a half page essay entitled, "Nacionalismo Borinqueño" (Borinquen Nationalism) which was signed in typewritten words PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, June 1939. The essay included the following statements:

"Nationalism needs arms....the Cadets of the Republic are today, perhaps, the most glorious army in the world. They are at least the only legitimate military organization in Puerto Rico because their authority does not derive from an usurpation but from a right. They have marched unarmed facing the cannons of the enemy and they will march armed among the whole fortified line of the enemy. All Nationalists must do their duty with the same enthusiastic joy as that with which they participate in the spiritual disciplines that we celebrate in Lares, the sacred duty of giving their bit--ten million dollars or ten humble cents to arm the Cadets. Nationalism needs arms, arms, arms. It needs pistols, rifles, machine guns...."

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T-6 has furnished information which he attributed to one of 'LBIZU CAMPOS' most trusted aides and which he believes to be accurate, to the effect that in early 1948, following the subject's return to Puerto Rico from the United States, the subject began to plan armed revolution in Puerto Rico. The informant stated that according to instructions allegedly given by the subject in early 1948 to one of his aides, it would take only three or four months to start a revolution if the matter were handled in strictest confidence. Informant stated that the subject had told his aide to line up men for a revolution and to make the selection of these men as follows: They must be men of great courage, and men who do not talk. They must be able to fight with fists, judo, a hammer, knife, or gun. They must be carefully chosen for their loyalty to the NPJR and when they have been tested, they will be brought to the subject and will then be given the final test. The subject allegedly directed that this part of the Nationalist movement would have to be kept secret. ~~(S)(u)~~

It is noted that section IV-C of this report sets out further allegations to the effect that subject has given instructions to NPJR adherents with reference to the perpetration of violent acts.

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IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF SUBJECT IN
FURTHERANCE OF THE NPPR PROGRAM

A. Public Speeches and Other Public
Utterances of Subject

Records of the United States District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, reflect that prior to incarceration of the subject in 1936, he had made numerous public speeches of an inflammatory nature, portions of which were used as a basis for his conviction on charges of advocating the overthrow of the United States Government.

From the time of subject's incarceration in 1936 until his return to Puerto Rico December 15, 1947, subject was not reported to have made any public speeches. Portions of the texts of numerous public speeches made by the subject since December 15, 1947 are set out below with the accompanying circumstances described briefly. It is noted that all of the public speeches and press conferences described below were in the Spanish language.

Recordings were made by this office of radio broadcast speeches by the subject on the following dates:

June 11, 1948
October 12, 1948
March 21, 1949
April 8, 1949
April 16, 1949
June 11, 1949
September 22, 1949
October 12, 1949
July 2, 1950
July 25, 1950
September 23, 1950
October 12, 1950

The approximate number of persons in attendance at the public NPPR meetings, at which the subject gave public speeches, is indicated below from estimates furnished by the Puerto Rico Police Department detectives and Bureau agents who were present:

December 15, 1947 - 1,500
February 23, 1948 - 600
September 23, 1948 - 1,000

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November 19, 1948 - 3,000
March 21, 1949 - 1,000
April 16, 1949 - 2,000
June 11, 1949 - 600
July 25, 1949 - 800
September 23, 1949 - 400
October 12, 1949 - 600
October 26, 1949 - 1,200
November 19, 1949 - 400
February 23, 1950 - 1,000
March 21, 1950 - 1,200
April 8, 1950 - 400
April 16, 1950 - 3,500
June 11, 1950 - 300
July 25, 1950 - 400
September 23, 1950 - 300
October 12, 1950 - 300
October 26, 1950 - 400

1. December 15, 1947 at San Juan, Puerto Rico

T-9 advised (u) as follows:

On December 15, 1947, the day of subject's return to Puerto Rico from New York City, a large assembly was held at the Sixto Escobar Park, San Juan, Puerto Rico, at which speeches of welcome were given by several prominent Independentists, Nationalists, Nationalist sympathizers, and Communists. The speech made by the subject on that occasion was recorded in stenographic notes by (T-9). The speech was in Spanish. Pertinent quotations from the speech, (u) translated from the Spanish text, are set out below:

"I have come to tell you that the hour of decision has arrived in Puerto Rico. The hour of decision is not the hour of words, but of action..."

"Take the supreme decision in all that touches the sacrifice of the fatherland....

"How can the United States Government justify moving us at its will, converting all our homes into military, naval, or aerial bases? What is the purpose of this? Who are they afraid of? What do they pursue with that policy? How dare that congress of despots, called the Congress of the United States, the congress of the boldest and most despotic men in the world - and I say it taking

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"full responsibility, because they are men who dare to say and legislate what is the destiny of each Puerto Rican - how can they dare to pass legislation which will tear out a son from each Puerto Rican home and send him to be killed on the battlefield; how can they dare to take our women from their homes and put them in a military contingent?..."

"Some tell me that they are satisfied with the bonuses, insurance, and pensions that they receive from the War Department of the United States from having had an uncle who was killed on Okinawa. It would horrify me to take money from the hand that had my son killed. It would terrify me to see it fall in my hands.

"Our blood is not to be paid us by our executioner and we should not accept any pay for the sacred blood of our brothers. What we must do is avenge that blood.

"Now it was said that what was done was a necessity of war. To ask us to go and defend a despot that strangles us. Only a bunch of inbecile slaves could take that position. No country would accept it. For that reason the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico - which is Puerto Rican, which is our arm and vanguard, because it is the party to give its all for the liberty of each and every Puerto Rican even though they be our worst enemies - recommended to its members that no one register, since all the power of the United States cannot reduce a sworn Nationalist to slavery. For this reason, the Nationalist Party, in full war, said that none of us should register....

"We have to revert to the attitude of those people in the hills who have a machete handy to kill anyone who does not respect his wife or his son. Thus should Puerto Ricans defend their country irrespective of the sacrifice. One can be very cultured, but very much a slave; it isn't necessary to revert to history to prove it, the painful present condition of our people is sufficient....

"In the United States there is a campaign to prepare a plan to destroy our nationality.

"But, of course, we do not ask anything of the Yankees except the immediate withdrawal of the armed forces from our national territory. We want nothing more..."

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~2. Press Conference December 16, 1947, at San Juan

[T-9 advised in December, 1947] (u) that on December 16, 1947, subject held a press conference at the Ateneo Puertorriqueno, San Juan, Puerto Rico, attended by representatives of the local press, at which time the subject made the following responses to the questions asked him by reporters

(Your plans?)

"My plan has always been to unite all Puerto Ricans in favor of independence for Puerto Rico. It is an unalterable plan."

(What is your present position?)

"My present position was defined in my speech yesterday." //

(Then the Nationalist Party is following its same course?)

"The Nationalist Party cannot vary its tactics. It has a fixed course, and it is the right of the Puerto Rican nation to call forth all means to bring about its independence. The pacific right and the revolutionary. Revolution is an inalienable right, if it is necessary. Now, if independence can be achieved by pacific means, that is what is desired; but the Puerto Ricans cannot renounce their inalienable right to call forth revolution to expell a foreign despot from their national territory. We shall use all means, so it all depends on the United States. If they respect the right of Puerto Rico to become a free and sovereign nation, and do not use force to destroy the rights of the Puerto Rican nation, all will be well; but, if they resort to force to prohibit Puerto Rican national liberty, we Puerto Ricans have the right to resist force, with force."

(What about the rights of the United States?)

"The United States has no right. Honoring what is right, their implacable duty is to withdraw their armed forces immediately from the national territory of Puerto Rico. This is the opinion of all free men. We ask for nothing new, only the natural and positive right that Puerto Ricans have to be free, as individuals and as a nation."

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(You said yesterday that this is the hour of action. I would like for you to tell us the significance of that sentence: "This is the hour of action.")

"It refers specifically to the fact that no Puerto Rican ought to cooperate with the power of the United States at all, directly or indirectly. When a Puerto Rican offers himself to be an instrument of the despotism that subjugates his country, that is direct action. When a Puerto Rican frees himself of the slave feeling, of being a quisling in the hands of the United States, that is the radical step that permits, then, the organization of the nationality in favor of its independence. For example, the non-acceptance of public offices. One cannot divide loyalty, and in order to occupy a public position it is necessary to swear loyalty to the flag, to the position, executive, legislative, or judicial. So that any form of administrative, executive, legislative, or judicial employment requires that those accepting it swear loyalty to a power not Puerto Rican..."

(What do you think of the Independence movement which is being carried on by a new political party which is now engaged in registering?)

"Each political movement here based upon recognition of American citizenship, even though it may be favorable to the independence of Puerto Rico, carries with it the principles of dissolution in the individual and the group. Nationality begins with the individual. Each must be a citizen of Puerto Rico, and his loyalty must be unconditionally Puerto Rican. He must not owe obedience or loyalty to any other power. All electoral process within the present regime requires first that the voter be a citizen of the United States, that he renounce being a Puerto Rican.

"The Treaty of Paris is null and void, and consequently all of the laws of the United States in Puerto Rico are invalid. Concerning the Treaty of Paris, during the autonomous regime which existed in 1897 no law, resolution, or treaty of Spain affecting Puerto Rico could be passed without Puerto Rico's consent. The Treaty of Paris was signed by plenipotentiaries who were not Puerto Ricans, although the government of Puerto Rico had authority to have sent them, and said treaty was not ratified at any time by the Autonomous Parliament of Puerto Rico. The United States eliminated autonomy of Puerto Rico by force."

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(What preachments do you intend to make?)

"The Nationalist Party proposes to tell the youth not to destroy the Puerto Rican citizenship with which they were born by a voluntary act. That they should not register for any election because there begins the nullification of the Puerto Rican right."

(And if you are successful in bringing about electoral abstinence, what step do you then intend to take?)

"The next step would be taken by the United States before the world, because they wish to appear in the eyes of the world as a super democracy. When electoral abstinence is produced, when each remains in his house, either by right or by force, the United States will have to give in, as happened in Santo Domingo during the American intervention. When the Americans see that each functionary, policeman, judge, etc., has to be a Yankee, they will say that they are faced with a worthy people, and then it will not be necessary to resort to force, because they will realize that they are faced with a resolute people. The Americans are strong, but our right is stronger than their despotism..."

(And what can you tell us of Puerto Rico before the United Nations?)

"We are the only subject nation of the world which has a permanent mission at the United Nations, and has had it there since the beginnin~. Puerto Rico is the only Latin American country that has an organization there which is not govern-mental and not American. This recognition was made official on January 9, 1947, accordin~ to an official communication dated July 14, 1947, at the United Nations...."

(Is it true that while you were in prison they made offers to you based upon your renunciation of the struggle for independence?)

"Every effort which might be made to ALBIZU C'MPOS which is not based on the immediate recognition of the independence of Puerto Rico, does not merit his attention. And every offer that is not based on independence he will consider an attack on his dignity as a patriot and will reject it. The

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"offer that was made to me in prison by the Government of the United States was not based upon the independence of Puerto Rico, and because of that did not merit my attention nor that of my countrymen."

(Are you going to preach electoral abstinence?)

"Half a century of despotism is enough to convince anyone. Electoral abstinence is a question of conviction. Inaction is a crime, we will fight for abstinence in 1948. There will be a general campaign throughout the nation to maintain the integrity of Puerto Ricanism."

(Don Pedro, at your reception at the pier there was a platoon of cadets of the Republic. Can it be considered that that is an institution in existence?)

"Laws of existence manifest themselves by external manifestations, and if the platoon of cadets was there present, it is because it exists. We have that corps as a means of disciplining youth. There must be a form of discipline for youth, and that is one of them"

3. Press Conference December 19, 1947, at San Juan

T-9 advised in December, 1947 (S.W.) that subject held a press conference in his room at the Hotel Normandie, San Juan, Puerto Rico, on December 19, 1947, at which time he told the assembled newsmen:

"...The present despotism of the United States over Puerto Rico has been established to disintegrate and atomize the Puerto Rican nation. Those of Puerto Rican nationality (who elected to remain Puerto Rican Nationals, when given the choice of American citizenship) cannot vote or hold any government office. The Americans in Puerto Rico naturally desire to live up to and obey the laws of their country, the United States, and they do not wish to be traitors to their country. Those who believe that their loyalty is divisible are on neither moral nor juridical grounds. They are either citizens of Puerto Rico or they are Yankee citizens and if they are Puerto Rican citizens, they must not directly or indirectly compromise their personalities as individuals. They must not vote for or accept any position in the Federal or Insular Governments, or take

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"any oath offered by the Yankees. No one has the right to request the nullification of the Puerto Rican nation, under pain of having the justice of the fatherland fall opportunely on his head (sic).

"The Bureau called the 'Government of Puerto Rico' can be annulled at any moment by an act of the United States Congress. The electoral right of Puerto Ricans can be withdrawn as can the court system and all existing Puerto Rican agencies. In their stead could be placed a Lieutenant of the Army who could act as Mayor-Judge-Policeman. All that would be necessary for such a thing to happen would be a concurrent resolution or any other law repealing the Organic Act.

"Tomorrow I will initiate my campaign to force the United States to withdraw its armed forces from Puerto Rico at a large meeting in the City of Caguas.

"We do not fear persecution by the United States. Our only desire is the independence of Puerto Rico, and we are going to bring that about as quickly as possible, cost what it will. The tactics to be used will be determined by the enemy of Puerto Rico, the United States."

4. December 20, 1947, at Caguas, Puerto Rico

T-9 advised (T-9) that a public speech was made by the subject at the public square, Caguas, Puerto Rico, December 20, 1947, and was broadcast over radio station WVJP, Caguas. (T-9) (T-9) stated that he had taken shorthand notes of this speech. Pertinent portions of the transcribed text of subject's speech are set out below, translated into the English language.

"...I greet all men and women of all the nations of the world, defenders of the independence of Puerto Rico, who demanded my freedom and that of my companions, and all the parliaments who raised their voices in protest against the enslavement of the liberating movement in Puerto Rico by an empire which in the twentieth century acts as a despot in the name of Democracy....

"Well gentlemen, the hour has arrived for the United States to withdraw its forces from Puerto Rico. Half a century of abuses is enough..."

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"It is true their technical studies are advanced; but it is also certain that because of this they are the semi-barbarians of humanity. They are like the perverse man with a pistol in his hand who faces a defenseless man. It is necessary to attack him to keep him from using the pistol.

"We Puerto Ricans want peace for all the world, including the United States. We do not take the offensive against the United States with arms. But I do say that if the United States fires one shot in Puerto Rico we shall return many shots. That is the unalterable position, the calculated and severe position of patriotism. I have no hatred, bitterness or vengeance for the one who strangles us, because our blood is sacred and the blood of our enemies is sacred; because they are our brothers in humanity, but they do not have the right to murder their brothers.

"I want the Yankees born in the United States and those born here to know that the time has come for them to respect the independence of Puerto Rico....

"Iriarte (Celestino Iriarte, President of the Puerto Rican Statehood Party) very proudly says, "I am an American citizen.' I wish to tell him I don't dislike him because he is a Yankee. He has a right to be one, even though he was born in our country. I do not quarrel with him because he is a Yankee, because I am not at odds with the Yankees, as such. My dispute is with the Yankees, those born there as well as those born here, who wish to carry on their despotic rule in Puerto Rico.

"What I say to Iriarte - who is a perfect example of a man who disowns his country - is this: That he and all those who reside in Puerto Rico who consider themselves American citizens should stop trying to destroy the Puerto Rican nation. Absolutely no one, and even less those who have disowned Puerto Rico. There are those here who talk against the colony, but in the next sentence they tell us, 'We are American citizens and we want annexation.' Well, what is annexation but statehood, which is the ultimate success of a colony....

"If Albizu could bring independence in a Yankee boat, then he would say, here it is. Albizu likes a life dedicated

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"to love, to study and to kindness. I would like to live a tranquil life, and meditate on eternal things. But Albizu was born into a slave people, and he cannot be calm even though the United States offers him all the privileges that the United States can offer one born in its own country....

"We should be frank with our Yankee enemies, and tell them to their faces, 'You are our enemies. Get out of our country.'....

"They tell me there are better highways. For whom? For the troops of the United States so that they can cross in a moment and crush the Puerto Ricans. They have allowed a program to be followed so that the Jibaro now has two instead of one loaf of bread a week; but Puerto Rico cannot die of hunger, because the Yankees need workmen so they can raise buildings in 24 hours; for its troops; to build luxurious suburbs for its officialdom; to open fields and mountains for its artillery; to take our valleys for military camps; our great bays for its fleet. And Munoz Marin (Luis Munoz Marin, Governor of Puerto Rico) is the foreman that the Yankees have selected to keep the slaves happy.

"I tell Munoz Marin to stop this insolence in saying that there is democracy in Puerto Rico, because it is disrespectful. Yes, he has lost the power of speech, so let him shut up, and not talk nonsense. It seems he has lost his mind, for in Puerto Rico what exists is a bloody despotism.

"Munoz Marin has lost his mind if he says that there is a democracy here. It is supreme insolence to say that to our people. Let him stop being an instrument of destruction for the Puerto Rican nation. We shall stop him if necessary. Let him define himself - is he a Yankee or a Puerto Rican?...

"I want you, Gentlemen, to know that the hour of decision has arrived for the Puerto Ricans. The hour to be Puerto Ricans. That is the call that I repeat to all of you."

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5. January 11, 1948, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

On January 11, 1948, the subject made a public speech at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, which was broadcast over radio stations at Mayaguez, Ponce and Arecibo, Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico Police Department detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, were present at the time subject was speaking. The speech was recorded from the radio by the Communications Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico, under the command of [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. During this speech, the subject stated, among other things, the following:

"It is a mission of nationalism to always be in the front attacking the Yankee collaborators."

"With what right do you, the Yankee Congress, dare [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico, were present in Ponce, Puerto Rico, February 1, 1948, at which time they heard the subject make a public speech, portions of which are set out below:

"Those rich Puerto Ricans that place the Yankee flag over their houses so that their children will grow in slavery some day when the empire calls your son to war you will have to go to a doctor so that your son has some physical defect and he will be placed in 4-F."

"The elections are a mockery. No Puerto Rican should register to vote because in one section of the registration petition you have to swear that you are an American citizen and if you are an American, you can be recruited for the Army."

7. March 21, 1948, at Ponce, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan,

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Puerto Rico, were present in Fonce, Puerto Rico, March 21, 1948, when the subject made a public speech. (T-9) took stenographic notes of this speech. Portions of the transcribed text of the subject's speech are set out below. (u)

"The world and the United States know that if they want to maintain themselves as supreme despots of our country, they give us the right to be the arbitrators of the destiny of the United States.

"If the United States persists in perpetuating in maintaining its despotism over the honor and independence of Puerto Rico, we, the Puerto Ricans, shall always reserve the right to destroy them any place. //

"Why is a third war on in Puerto Rico? Because the despot, the United States, in two world wars has imposed on the Puerto Ricans compulsory military service.

"We should stop that government, and for many the steps that the youth of the university have taken to publicly swear that they will not register for any military service and that they will resist all compulsory military training if any attempt should be made to impose it upon them is a decisive step.

"Here all those that present themselves to serve in any recruiting board should be shot if necessary. //

"We should dissolve by force if necessary all institutions that do not cooperate actively towards the independence of Puerto Rico. //

8. April 8, 1948 at Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico

████████████████ and ██████████ Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico, were present in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, on April 8, 1948, and heard the subject make a public speech, portions of which are set out below:

"I do not understand how we can remain insensible to a power which has us enslaved. There is need to defy it with arms.

"If the Yankees force us to take up arms, it gives us, the Puerto Ricans, the right to destroy them. That liberty

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"we must maintain if necessary with arms in the hands.

"The Yankees want the Puerto Ricans to put on the uniform and fight against the Russians. I say to the Puerto Rican fathers and mothers, don't let your sons go fight for a nation that isn't theirs."

9. April 16, 1948, at Santurce, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, and SA JACK WEST were present at the Plaza Barcelo, Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, on April 16, 1948, and heard the subject deliver a public speech. His speech was radio broadcast over station WITA, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Pertinent portions of the subject's speech are set out below:

"It is well that the United States should know that we Puerto Ricans are in possession of our rights and that they, the Yankees, have no rights, not even to be present among us. Every attempt to exercise power in Puerto Rico under the flag of the United States is a crime against human liberty and an assault against the liberty of Puerto Rico. Every Puerto Rican who serves as an instrument of the despotism of the United States is an accomplice in crime of that country. Here, nobody has a right to exercise any power in the name of the United States, neither the Governors, nor the colonial legislature, nor the colonial courts, nor the colonial police, nor any foreign army, navy, or air force.

"Youth rose with the sacrosanct flag of the fatherland at the right hand and their heart well placed on the left. Unarmed to defy the force of despotism. The entire nation saw and was affected by this action. The slaves at the service of despotism also arose to condemn that youth. The time of armed revolution is now. This is the hour--this is the hour. The hour for the independence of Puerto Rico is here. I invite you to put yourselves in the vanguard of the cause of liberty and independence of Puerto Rico.

"The Yankee flag interests us only as a war trophy. //

"The war between the United States and Puerto Rico goes on and the third world war will begin when the bill is passed to impose compulsory military service in Puerto Rico. Every

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"mother and father in Puerto Rico, rich or poor, should resist the efforts of those men in Jurutungo (meaning U.S.) to tear their sons from their breasts to be killed or made into assassins.

"The United States is here by force. Soon we will find the way of throwing them out also by force."

10. May 9, 1948, at Isabela, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico, were present at Isabela, Puerto Rico, on May 9, 1948, and heard the subject give a public speech, parts of which are set out below. It is noted that recordings of this public speech were made by the Communications Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico, under the command of [REDACTED]

"The Government of the United States is the vilest known in the history of the world. We have not yet entered the field of violence. If it is necessary we shall enter the field of violence.

"These people have come here to establish military conscription and to take the sons away from their mothers to go fight for despotism, not only in Puerto Rico but in all parts of the world.

"The liberating movement of Puerto Rico incarnated in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has told us that we should not cooperate with them. We should boycott all cities, legislators, and public offices."

11. June 11, 1948, at Manati, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, were present at Manati, Puerto Rico, June 11, 1948 when the subject made a public speech. The speech was radio broadcast over station WNEL, San Juan, and other radio stations in Ponce, Arecibo, and Mayaguez. Pertinent portions of the public speech are set out below.

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"I should say once and for always that the Yankees have no right here. The Yankees in Puerto Rico are invaders. Yankees in Puerto Rico have to become accustomed to the idea of leaving Puerto Rico. The Yankees are the parasites that live off the blood of these people, deceiving them every four years to steal from them, to deride them, to enter castles and poison themselves with morphine and rum. All that drove of beasts, some born on our soil and others imported, also have to get used to the idea that they do not belong to Puerto Rico; that they have no right to be in Puerto Rico. The Yankees have one duty and that is to leave Puerto Rico.

"Peace between the United States and Puerto Rico will be made the day the United States recognizes the independence of Puerto Rico. We are living in total war and we are a victim of the military power of the United States. The United States has made all kinds of war against us since the bombardment of San Juan without prior notice in violation of all international rights, killing innocent people, sterilization of our women, injecting cancerous emulsions into our women, systematically spreading tuberculosis in Puerto Rico to kill the people of Puerto Rico.

"Democracy, democracy, peace, democracy--Yes, that is the cry of the Popular Party. I say to those gentlemen that they are playing with the rights of the nation and that nothing will save them. The moment the nation is constituted under its sovereignty and its flag, they will be taken before the bench, accused of high treason, and executed by the people.

"I say to the Government of the United States that we are not defenseless, not one man or woman here is. No people were born defenseless. The war that the United States has loosed against Puerto Rico in a cruel form gives us, the Puerto Ricans, the right to make war against the United States.

"We say to the Yankees not to expect any cooperation from us of any kind to enslave one Puerto Rican. If a Puerto Rican violates a law in Puerto Rico no Yankee court in Puerto Rico has a right to try him. All the courts in Puerto Rico are Yankee courts. There is no legitimate authority in Puerto Rico. Since the Yankees have no

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"jurisdiction over Puerto Rico, they do not have a legitimate right over any Puerto Rican.

"We say to our people: You want to do something in your own defense--don't register, don't vote.

"I want to repeat that no threat which may be perpetrated by agents of the United States in Puerto Rico or outside of Puerto Rico against the Puerto Rican nation or against my person will remain unpunished. The United States is playing a dangerous game. Here, no one has any right outside of ourselves. We have the right to resist that transgression with arms if possible."

12. July 25, 1948, at Ponce, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, were present at Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 25, 1948, when the subject gave a public speech. This speech was broadcast over station WCMN, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and pertinent portions of this speech are set out below.

"I tell the United States to do justice to our country and to recognize our independence and that it is their duty to retire from our shores. I warn you that if they do not leave, they are giving us the right to dictate the death sentence over them.

"Our country is past speeches and it is necessary to set an example. It is necessary to put aside all Yankee intimidation.

"It is the hour of our country and the hour of the United States. It is the hour of our independence and the hour of the extermination of the United States if they insist in their policies of trying to enslave the world, and especially Puerto Rico.

"I warn the United States that after 50 years of continuous war we have the right of defense. Defensive war is the only legitimate war that man knows. I tell my countrymen that they cannot renounce any defense of their own as individuals or as patriots. It is in the hands of the United States if it is to be resolved by peaceful means,

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"and it is in the hands of the United States if it is to be resolved by war.

"The zero hour is here. The 30th of August. The third world war has begun for Puerto Rico.

"The only duty they have is to leave Puerto Rico. We want nothing from them. I tell them if they don't do it, it gives us the right to sentence them to death."

13. September 23, 1948, at Lares, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, were present at Lares, Puerto Rico, September 23, 1948, and heard the subject make a public speech, parts of which are set out below.

"If the Yankees think they are going to intimidate Nationalism, they are very mistaken.

"I say to the United States that they are strong but that they are not immune to death.

"We have to entrench ourselves to defend ourselves against this foreign despotism. This country has to arm itself to the teeth with a machete, with a stick, with a stake, with whatever can be found."

14. October 12, 1948, at Ponce, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were present at Ponce, Puerto Rico, October 12, 1948, and heard the subject make a public speech. This speech was broadcast over radio station WCMN, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and pertinent portions of this speech are set out below.

"The body cannot be strong if the foot is sick. There cannot be peace in the world if a people are afflicted. We have to arise against the evil which comes from without and the evil that comes from within. There is need to eliminate all that is rotten in our society. We have to close ranks, to drown in the seas, and hold the advance of all barbarous waves that want to penetrate into our country.

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"We have to affirm that we have to govern this country. If the foreign despotism wants to establish its power we must tear it down by force.

"If the enemy raises one finger to point to us, we shall repulse it with a bullet.

"Remain in your homes and in that silence hold tight to your weapons, if necessary to clean from our soil thos that want to destroy us."

15. November 19, 1948, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

[redacted] and [redacted] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, were present on November 19, 1948 at Rio Piedras, and heard subject deliver a public speech. This public speech was recorded by the Communications Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, under the command of [redacted]. Pertinent portions of the speech are set out below.

"You were born a male for some reason. The one who allows himself to be struck by a man and does not strike back with all his strength in his heart does not have the right to exist. The one who raises his hand against you, punish him with death. That is why God has placed dignity in your face so that you may kill the one who touches it.

"It is time for youth to arise and for Puerto Rican women to spurn cowards.

"We have to secure our independence like Indonesia did: With weapons in our hands.

"The Independence Party has not dared to make a statement in regard to Selective Service in Puerto Rico. If you wan to overthrow that slavery in Puerto Rico, don't cooperate with them, nor with that mission that is made to destroy us every four years.

"The atom bomb is the terror of the United States. Here in Puerto Rico is an atomic bomb. If the United States wishes to survive it will have to respect us.

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"The United States is the only empire that has dared to impose compulsory military service on the colonies. I invite the Populares and the Independentists' leaders to make a pronouncement concerning Selective Service. I warn the United States that its days are numbered. (Populares refers to the incumbent political Party - the Popular Party).

"Raise your hearts on high. We see a vision of Columbus on our beaches. Forging a union in our country we can throw out and kill all the bad ones who get in our way while obtaining the liberty of our country."

16. November 28, 1948, at Jayuya, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were present at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, on November 28, 1948, and heard the subject make a public speech. Parts of this speech are set out below.

"There I found a group of frightened men and for that reason I spoke to the women of Vieques and I told them: I see that your men do not honor the soil on which they were born nor the families, nor the fatherland. Because if they loved their country more, the enemy wouldn't pass unless it passed over their bodies."

17. March 21, 1949, at Ponce, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico, were present in Ponce, Puerto Rico, March 21, 1949 and heard the subject make a public speech, parts of which are set out below. This speech was radio broadcast over WPRP, WCMN in Arecibo, and WITI in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

"I advise MUÑOZ MARIN and TRUMAN and all the bandits who wish to impose tyranny on Puerto Ricans that the patience of this country is running out. I advise those gentlemen that the investigation of where the most humble of the Nationalists eat and work is something that has got to cease, and I advise them that the matter of 40 detectives following behind ALBIZU CAMPOS, even to the toilet, is going to stop some day. I advise Colonel ROIG to be ready for that day. Yes, and I advise MUÑOZ MARIN to be ready for that day, and also President TRUMAN, who sends those here to carry on the tyranny of the United States. One day our patience will end and the situation is going to be a little delicate. Yes, you will see much shooting here."

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~18. April 8, 1949, Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico, were present in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, on April 8, 1949, at which time they heard the subject make a public speech. Pertinent portions of this speech are set out below.

"We shall all arise with pistols and daggers in our hands to ~~create~~ the fatherland.

"Walking and traveling over these soils are men and women who are placing the Puerto Rican nation on public auction, and what do those people deserve? They deserve to be dead. If the soul of a child be great, greater is the emancipation of the fatherland.

"He who does not arise pistol in hand or dagger, or with just an empty fist should die, and is not worthy of having been born in this country."

19. June 11, 1949, at Manati, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED], and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, were in Manati, Puerto Rico, on June 11, 1949, and heard subject make a public speech. The speech was radio broadcast over station WCMN, Arecibo, and WITA, in San Juan, and was recorded by the Communications Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department, under the command of [REDACTED]. Pertinent portions of the speech are set out below.

"If we the Nationalists had the power, we would liberate all humanity. It is cowardly to attack a despotism which cannot defend itself. Here there is need to attack the despotism of the United States. Here we shall never lower our guard.

"The slave has to serve his master with his life and has to kill for his master in any manner. That is why compulsory military service exists in Puerto Rico.

"What constitution has Puerto Rico? What independence has Puerto Rico for a constitution? None. Let those men who are imprisoning all the Puerto Ricans be careful for

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"some day there shall rise here a court of justice. The court of justice of Puerto Rico and there in the shadows of justice, they shall be guilty of high treason and shall be executed."

20. July 25, 1949, at Guanica, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, were present in Guanica, Puerto Rico, on July 25, 1949, and heard the subject deliver a public speech, parts of which are set out below.

"That force of the United States that disembarked in Guanica 51 years ago wants to impose by force compulsory military service in Puerto Rico. The military service signifies cessation of all rights. Slavery wants to be imposed upon a nation of 2,500,000 inhabitants.

"They want to recruit us by force and the one who resists, to jail. Eight Nationalists are already in prison in the United States for refusing to register for compulsory service. With what right does a bandit come to place a hand on a Puerto Rican and tell him: Enlist in the Army of the United States. Who has the right or authority in Puerto Rico to represent the United States? No one. Neither police nor prosecutor, nor judges, nor elected governors. No one has been given the right to impose upon the Puerto Rican the will of the United States empire.

"Blessed are those who were born under the slavery of the United States. Because it is they who have the right to drive the dagger to cut the heart of the Yankees. The only authority that shall be exercised in Puerto Rico has to be the free and sovereign republic of Puerto Rico.

"Democracy according to the way the Yankees portray it in Puerto Rico is a good leader but we say it is a monster. It devours everything. That is why we arise against that power and that is why we shall arise against any foreign power that wants to establish itself in Puerto Rico.

"Each grain of sand that is on that beach is sacred and we are obligated to defend it. With what right do they mobilize your sons for the armed forces of the United States. Who has a right here to recruit the boys of Guanica to send them to be killed?"

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~21. September 22, 1949, at Arecibo, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED], and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were present in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on September 22, 1949 and heard the subject make a public speech. This speech was radio broadcast over Station WPMB, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and was recorded by the Communications Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, under the command of [REDACTED]. Pertinent portions of this speech are set out below:

"In order to wash out slavery in all the world, much blood has to run--much blood through the use of arms.

"Listen, Puerto Rican mothers--Why do you want those millions if your sons can be taken at any moment to establish the despotism of the United States in any part of the world, to impose the tyranny of the United States. There are eight Nationalists who are imprisoned in the United States. There is no other way but the path of heroism and sacrifice.

"The sharpened machete symbolizes the salvation of this country."

22. September 23, 1949, at Lares, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico, were in Lares, Puerto Rico, September 23, 1949 and heard subject make a public speech, a portion of which is set out below.

"The struggle initiated 81 years ago against the mother country, Spain, for the independence of Puerto Rico, continues. The Nationalist Party is going to dynamite the United States. It is going to throw out the United States. The Yankees have killed many Puerto Ricans. They want to destroy us by evil methods and in human justice we have the right to destroy them. The right is ours and they are the culprits. The time will come in which the right will be exercised. Here, the only subversive is the Government of the United States and all its agents. They are the ones who want to destroy life. They want to kill all of us with diseases, vaccinations, and by starvation. Someday they are going to pay with their lives, with

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"their own existence. There have been greater empires than the United States--more powerful. Today they are ashes. It may be that before long the North American plague will be a memory. It may be that this could happen within the year--within two.

"Cowards are all alike. The time arrives when justice arms the weak and routs the giants. Here will be sung another great Te Deum. We shall sing that Te Deum but it has to be preceded by a struggle with arms, with all that is necessary to obtain the independence of Puerto Rico."

23. October 12, 1949, at Fonce, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported on November 4, 1949 that on October 12, 1949, the subject gave a public speech at Fonce, Puerto Rico, which was witnessed by detectives of his Division. Pertinent portions of this speech are set out below.

"The Yankee empire has run its course in the history of the world. I tell the Yankees that their time is up, the time has come for them to give an account of themselves before the world... What a terrible thing it must be for a nation as powerful as the United States not to have a single friend on earth. The allies of the United States evaluate the situation, but they say, "Let them die as soon as possible." They have no one to fall back on. Their time has come and they will die because it is the will of God... They cannot come here to violate the Almighty with their flag, they cannot do that. Their flag is the enemy of Catholicism and of Christianity..."

24. October 26, 1949, at Fajardo, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported on November 4, 1949 that on October 26, 1949 the subject made a public speech at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, which was witnessed by several members of the Internal Security Division. Pertinent portions of his speech are set out below. It is noted that the speech was recorded by the Communications Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department, under the command of [REDACTED]

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"People without valor are dead, the man who has no valor is humiliated all the time... In Puerto Rico, he who is not willing to risk his life for the independence of Puerto Rico, does not deserve to have been born in Puerto Rico..."

"We want nothing to do with the United States, we do not want to know its name, we do not even want to know that it exists. What we want is for them to get out..."

"It is said that we have a planning board here. Planning Board for what. A Planning Board for slavery. If those gentlemen were thinking about independence for Puerto Rico, they would consider how to organize this country in order to break the chains of slavery. Tyranny cannot be reformed, Mr. MUNOZ MIRIN, tyranny cannot be reformed. You are a tool of tyranny..."

"There is much to be done here, much to be done against tyranny. But until the chains of Yankee tyranny are broken, nothing else can be done..."

25. November 19, 1949, at Aguada, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico, were in Aguada, Puerto Rico, November 19, 1949 and heard the subject deliver a public speech, parts of which are set out below.

"Because we know and are humble, we are not going to let ourselves be trampled over. Puerto Rico has to be respected as a nationality. The great empire of the United States has spread itself over Puerto Rico. That empire is a rampant eagle. Its cross is the cross of paganism. The Yankees imitate the Roman empire in everything. Its symbols are emblems of pagans. They do not respect anyone. But we are going to stop that nation at the point of a pistol.

"Our flag shall rise against all kind of tyranny. Our day of justice will arrive. All that sounds like a Yankee shall have its punishment. All that is Yankee smells of tyranny.

"The Yankees make great propaganda with their atomic bomb but we, the Puerto Ricans, shall make ourselves respected. Force likes force. Well, we shall apply it to them."

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~26. December 18, 1949, Arecibo, Puerto Rico

and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico, were present in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, December 18, 1949 and heard the subject make a public speech. The speech was broadcast over radio station WCMN, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and was recorded by the Communications Division, of the Puerto Rico Police Department, under the command of [REDACTED]. Pertinent portions of the speech are set out below.

"You here have no other right but to pay taxes and to serve in the armed forces of the United States, or penalty or imprisonment or exile, to go and die in the cold of Alaska, if necessary, to defend the tyranny of the United States. That is your duty. From that there is no one who can save you, if you do not arise like patriots with arms in your hands to defend your personal and material rights.

"The newspapers are controlled by the United Press and Associated Press--all Yankee agencies. Of course, they are patriots. We shouldn't blame them. They are not like our journalists who do not defend the interests of their country with cloak and sword.

"We have arrived at the crucial year of our history. All this immense labor has cost much sacrifice and much money. It is the Puerto Ricans who have to sustain the liberating movement. The Puerto Ricans cannot go to the foreigners and ask for anything, nor can they expect anything from their executioners nor the degenerates of Puerto Rico. It is the duty of all born in this country to contribute with his life and property towards the independence of Puerto Rico. I expect that no one will fail. You have to arise as one soul and body and make your acquired rights a reality. You have to move like human beings; like a civilized nation: like a nation of honor, valor, and sacrifice: that is our eternal dilemma and that is the salvation of our country."

27. December 18, 1949, General Annual Assembly of the NPPR

On December 19, 1949, [REDACTED] Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department,

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San Juan, submitted a report of the proceedings at the General Annual Assembly of the NPPR, which occurred December 18, 1949, at the Navas Theater, ~~Incibo~~, Puerto Rico. ~~[REDACTED]~~, and ~~[REDACTED]~~ Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were eyewitnesses at this meeting. Approximately 500 persons assembled to hear the subject make a speech in which, among other things, he said the following:

"I accuse the Nationalists of Puerto Rico, you, here today, of being a group of indifferent ones toward the liberating movement. You are doing nothing. The liberating movement can expect nothing from the patriots if they are not disposed to sacrifice their lives and give up their finances for the Party. I have to announce that the national treasury is empty. There is no money. It isn't that JULIO DE SANTIAGO has done a bad job. He has written letters, sent telegrams, but you with your apathy and indifference have caused him to fail. You cannot imagine how much that man has suffered. The Party has no funds. The Nationalist Party needs great sums of money. You cannot expect that the enemies of independence will supply that money. What we need is not \$3,000 or \$4,000. The liberating movement needs hundreds of thousands of dollars. I cannot continue carrying out my duties and incurring personal obligations. You yourselves have placed this responsibility upon me.

"I ask you to help me and to remove this burden from me. Now I am old; now I don't have the health nor the physical vitality of before. I am sick. In spite of that, you do not worry yourselves to assist me with material aid. This movement needs to be rejuvenated. Those old ones who do not wish to cooperate, who are always putting up excuses in order to evade their obligations to the cause; those who do not wish to cooperate and who continue their insolence are going to be put out of the Party. They should leave right now.

At this moment, ALBIZU shouted: "Rise, all who feel themselves true Nationalists! Raise your right hand, all who are disposed to sacrifice their lives and invest themselves of their finances defending the cause--those who are disposed to die for this movement which must continue over the bones of ALBIZU CAMPOS. Now that you have made that oath, you may sit down, but remember this: I want no more oaths if you are not disposed to comply with them. I will

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"tell you this. When I assign a mission to you I do not want you to come to San Juan to say that you cannot carry it out. It will be very hard on those who do that. I am not willing to wait any more or to tolerate anything further. We are through with the 'Ay Bendito!' (Negativism)

"And you old ones who feel that because you come to the meetings and assemblies of the Party you are graduate patriots--patriots of where? To be a patriot you must sacrifice yourself--you must give your life; you must give your money. Which of the old ones have done what SUMAREZ DIAZ did at the age of eighteen years when he lost his life defending his country on the very steps of the capitol? Which of you has done that which LOPEZ ASTONCIORGI did when only twenty years of age he confronted the enemy bullets of the empire? He who is insensible to slavery must not remain in this Party. All the old ones who do not serve and who do not wish to give way to youth must get out. Here, we do not want egotists or conceited ones and also, I wish to tell you that those who were in the Federal prisons feel that because of that fact they are patriots and do not have to do anything. Those are the ones who must assume the leadership in sacrificing themselves.

"To defend liberty exposing your life is the most admirable and beautiful thing in the world. Our women, when they scorn the invader and traitors of our people, are worthy of being called daughters of MARIANA BR/CESTI. The child who throws a rock at the head of the invader is a patriot.

"I do not want to hear of those four or five cadets that are in some towns. The cadet corps must be made the most powerful army in Puerto Rico, ready for action.

"I again remind you that the liberating movement cannot be carried on without money. The National Board decreed a national collection by the local boards and you have done nothing, disobeying the decree. Thus, we cannot continue and I warn you that that is going to terminate. Tomorrow, six hundred dollars are needed, and I tell you that the money must be in San Juan tomorrow without fail. I do not know how you are going to find it but that is your worry--not mine. We must file an appeal in the Court of Appeals of Boston on behalf of the six Nationalist prisoners (Selective Service). They must have it there immediately.

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"That is the reason we need 600 and I finish, saying that I want action. I want no more stories. Remember the oath that you just took."

28. February 23, 1950, at Utuado, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were present on February 23, 1950 at Utuado, Puerto Rico, when the subject gave a public speech. Pertinent portions of this speech are set out below.

"The Yankees do not have the right to be the bosses of the people of Puerto Rico... Valor and dignity only are needed, neither money nor arms were. There are arms in the cuartel of the police. All these arms are yours bought with the quarter and half cents the Insular Government has collected. Also the arms of the National Guard, all these arms are ours. A people full of valor and dignity cannot be overcome by an imperialist. He that does not wish to die must hide himself; there is nothing for those who look for salvation neither in arms nor in money. If you wish to be free, you must fight for it."

29. March 21, 1950, at Ponce, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, reported on March 23, 1950 that he and detectives under his command were present on March 21, 1950 at Ponce, Puerto Rico, when the subject gave a public speech. The speech was recorded by the Communications Division, Puerto Rico Police Department. Pertinent portions of the subject's remarks are set out below.

"A nation cannot survive revolution, if it cannot resist war. Nationalities that do not resist war do not survive. By war, we mean armed war, the shedding of blood, the slaughter of innocents. In the struggle for freedom, everything must be sacrificed. Freedom is not static. Freedom once attained is dynamic, it is a continued exercise of will, a continual blood sacrifice. To think of a revolutionary movement without blood is futile..."

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"And when the women go into battle, dagger in hand, pistol in hand, and look with disdain on men who flee, there will be no cowards in Fonce, or in Fajardo, or in Vieques, or in La Mona, or in any sacred place in the fatherland. Men are great heroes, olympic heroes, worthy of living in the eternal memory of free men of all the great countries of the world."

30. April 8, 1950, at Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED], and [REDACTED], Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were present on April 8, 1950 at Recreation Park, Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, where they listened to a public speech made by the subject. The speech was broadcast over radio station WORF, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and was recorded by the Communications Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department. Portions of this speech follow:

"Your time has arrived. Our generation has an immense privilege, the privilege of feeling itself sickened by this slavery, the privilege of defying slavery, the privilege of defying tyranny. That is your privilege. Where is your light? Where are your eyes? Where is your resolution? Where is that impulse of bravery, of courage and of greatness which has brought us here to this tribune, which has brought us here into the presence of the venerated ashes of the great patriot, of the great 'Father of our Country'? Why have we met here? Why do we study these flags of all the nations of the New World, of all the countries of our race, of all the free nations of our same heritage? The only captive flag in our America is the flag of Puerto Rico. We must take it out of its captive urn, we must take it out of the Yankee jail; we must raise it, lift it not only over the Capitol, but over all the peaks of Puerto Rico, especially over the summit of the brave hearts of the men and women of Puerto Rico. There is no summit more worthy than that of human bravery, none more worthy than the sacrifice of men and women resolved to die for a great ideal.

"This is a decisive moment for Puerto Rico; it is a moment which calls all of us to transcendent action; it is the moment which calls us to rid ourselves of bastard loves, of pettiness, of unspeakable egoisms; it is the moment when we must be what we are...

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"Shall we renounce our greatness? Why bury ourselves in a world of filth, in a world of material greed, in a world of subornation, in a world of slaves? Why shouldn't this people be raised to the heights of him whom they called 'The Father of Our Country'? Where are we? We are in Cabo Rojo. Here, as the great poet has just said, the earth trembles to bring forth a petal, that from that petal may come a bud, a bud which must become a precious flower from the greatest soul of our country, from the soul of Betances. Where are our hearts? Where are the leaders of our people? Where are the illustrious daughters of our people? What can have become of the virgin of Betances, for whom he risked imprisonment and death. His remains have been brought here for burial in order that his spirit may nourish our hearts, our memories and our resolution so that we may be worthy of the gaze of a great woman born in our country. Where are the men of Puerto Rico who permit this humiliation of their wives and sons? Do these men merit such beautiful and virtuous women? Love demands of us something more than complacency, than gentleness, than the generosity of a dowry or a gift. Love will demand a perfect mode of living, which will make us respect the dignity of women, the dignity of motherhood, the dignity of our sons, the dignity of all posterity. Men of Cabo Rojo, arise! Men of Puerto Rico arise! Women of Puerto Rico, arise! Reject the courtship of the cowards; reject the courtship of those who betray our land! Those who do not love their native land are not worthy of a gentle glance from a woman born in this land.

"It is your hour. It is our hour. It is the hour of prayer; it is the hour of resolution. The empire does not wish to yield; the Yankee empire is brutal, brutal. It is an empire ruled by cynical and brutal men. They think that because they possess the atom bomb they can sit on the heads of all human beings. Their's is a power which respects nothing but brute force. They have been met with spiritual force and are going to be met with all the force which spiritual strength can generate. Neither the hydrogen bomb nor all the other bombs which man can make has such power as the will of a heart of gold. The most powerful empire can be shaken to its roots by the heroism of a single man or woman. They can overthrow it, smash it and crush it. And the faith and that conscience is what to us? What is there to be afraid of? Who are the Yankees that you should fear them? Why are you afraid of them. Here three young

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"men have just marched by who challenged the outrage of this empire which wishes to impose obligatory military service upon us. Fear of exile, of the penitentiary, of jail, of death; all these are preferable to slavery. But this is also the time to impose physical and moral sanctions on the curs who wish to impose their authority upon our land, whether they are born here or whether they are Yankees who have been brought here....

"It is necessary to raise the strongest and most severe sanctions against everything which serves as an instrument of tyranny, and against all who wish to exercise force or authority in the name of the Government of the United States. Here no one has the right to exercise any authority which does not emanate directly from Puerto Rico. The Yankees do not want Puerto Rico to be a free, sovereign and independent nation, but until such time as Puerto Rico is free, sovereign and independent and able to confer authority on someone, no one will have any authority in Puerto Rico, neither judges, prosecutors, police, governors, or any charlatan in Puerto Rico.

"The Yankees in 1898 restored slavery, not only of the Negroes, but of the whites, and of all Puerto Ricans. They revoked, or they tried to revoke, the personality of Puerto Rico, and they even went so far as to want us to present ourselves as a community of Yankees. Imagine that, you citizens of Cabo Rojo! A community of Yankees; yes, of Yankees, here in Cabo Rojo. The toadies of the Yankees here say that we are Yankees. Imagine those puppets in San Juan, saying that you are a community of Yankees. I believe these gentlemen should be given a loving reception when they come to Cabo Rojo; a few stones here and there, and it would be a good idea for them to come near their noses, so they will see the truth and respect this town.

"It is the hour of resolution. A man is afraid when he does not know what to do. A woman trembles when she does not know what to do. Courage does not need physical strength. The weakest woman can overthrow an empire if she has courage. Let them seize their rosary and find inspiration in eternity. It is our women who push the men forward to make of them the glorious men which they were born to be....

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"Listen, here are the ashes of Betances; the heart of all Puerto Ricans has to be here, the courage of all Puerto Ricans, the heroism and the grandest and noblest blood of Puerto Rico must be here. And here the despotism of the United States must be smashed to pieces. I have spoken."

31. April 16, 1950, at Santurce, Puerto Rico

and [redacted] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were in attendance at a large public meeting of the NPPR at Plaza Barcelo, Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, on April 16, 1950, when the subject gave a speech. Pertinent portions of this speech are set out below.

"We are going to warn the police that if the police insist on taking photographs here, they are going to see bloodshed. Let the Nationalists take measures immediately. Let us finish with this nonsense. Our patience is becoming exhausted. Everyone is ready for an aggression here. If this boy dares to raise his camera, we are going to split his head open. Everyone ready? This is a continuous provocation. It appears that they want something; they are anxious to see the blood of this people. This is going to happen. We are going to see if they want to start the revolution here tonight. All this persecution, the body of detectives which goes behind me. ALBIZU CAMPOS does not need detectives to walk through the streets of Puerto Rico. We are going to end all this persecution. We are going to beat them and we are going to execute them. When he raises the camera we are going to fire on him right away to finish with this nonsense. We are tired of this, we are tired of this. It is a sad thing that men born in this land should be inciters. Let the Yankee forces come here and take photographs. Let the federal agents come. If Puerto Ricans do not respect the flag of their country, they are not worthy of being born here. ALBIZU CAMPOS is not going to hide so that no one will take his photograph; he never hid himself, nor will he ever hide. No Puerto Rican has to hide in Puerto Rico. Here the only ones who have to hide are the Yankees because they do not have any right to be here. 'Down With The Yankees!.'

"...I do not understand how the Yankee enemy is so perverse that they steal the conscience of the Puerto Ricans so as to recruit afterwards in their bosom the mercenaries

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"who kill their own countrymen. Everyone who wants to exercise authority in Puerto Rico today, knows that he does not have any authority. He who holds a club or pistol in his hand has authority; he knows that he does not have any authority if the Yankee empire put it in his hand. 'Down with the Yankees!' Here the Attorney-General indicts.... In the name of whom? In the name of the President of the United States. 'DOWN WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES Here there is no government; tyranny is not a government All this government boasts is a tyranny of the United States exercised in person by the President of the United States. Here the governor has to go to Washington to give account to the President of the United States."

The subject describes the attack on the Insular Capitol in April, 1932: "...I made a speech for hardly seventeen minutes. When the nation congregated there realized the outrage to the flag of our native land, 20,000 souls joined together there and with sails reefed withdrew from there to the legislators. It was not necessary to fire a shot, it was not necessary to give one dagger thrust. The law, an indignant nation in defense of its sacred symbol. He who profanes a tomb, merits contempt. He who defies it, is defying the eternal.

"I always remember that upon our entry, all the chiefs of police were lined up. We were not in a warlike manner. We only called to their attention the duty of defending what was theirs, of defending their native land. We could have killed all of them and not a single shot was fired. Police headquarters was lined up. The slaves do not have words because they are slaves. He who does not have himself killed for liberty, has no right. We arrived there and when we stepped on the first steps of the stairs, a voice was heard behind me: 'I would be the son of a bad mother if I did not follow this man to death.' The words of this man, whose name we have never been able to ascertain.

"The assault on the Capitol was a struggle. The crowd was so powerful that I could not choose the place which I wanted to take. A fight took place. The police with their clubs. If the police fired a shot, this would have been the death of each one of them. What the Yankees want here is the civil war of Puerto Ricans against Puerto Ricans.

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"Nationalism only facing a provocation, if some ill-bred person fires a shot, they will not be worthy of being considered sons of this land. He who wishes to see if this is true, let him make the blunder of shooting us. The police in the Capitol, tired of being on guard for such knaves, one of them yawned and the railing gave way. He became dust. I want to return one day to Atlanta. I want the Puerto Ricans to accompany me on a visit to Jurutungo to see if they like it. When the railing broke, there was a group among them; it was RAFAEL SUAREZ DIAZ who died a few were hurt, among them Licenciado PINTO GANDIA. There I felt the most bitter sadness of my life, that a mother had lost her only son, a hero.....

"Let the Yankees come, we are ready to give them all the blood they want and to snatch from them all the blood they want. They are not going to intimidate us. They are alone with the millions which they have stolen. They cannot buy the will of one single man to defend them. They meddled in the pockets of their own friends, the French, etc.

"They claim that they want to destroy us, and we have to try to destroy them. They have many cannons and we have a little pistol, and we shoot it. They have met with a people here which scorns them because they are knaves. I said to them in 1921: 'ALBIZU CAMPOS has a plan and follows a plan.' My duty is to defend my people, give my life for my people and exact the life of my people at the altar of independence. Independence cannot be made on the installment plan. A man who is a prisoner cannot think that he is going to free himself from there in this manner. If he has a little farm, he has to sell it. Liberty is worth more than all the farms in the world. Independence is worth more than all the gold in the world. Each Puerto Rican has to be an active soldier at every minute; the enemy has to get out of here in some way or other....

"Gentlemen of Yankeeland, your hour has struck and you are going to lose your neck, nothing will save you; not even the atom bomb. You have one salvation and it is the obligation of withdrawing."

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32. June 11, 1950, at Manati, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were present at the public plaza of Manati, Puerto Rico, on June 11, 1950, when the subject delivered a speech, pertinent portions of which are set out below.

"The memory of our grandees is honored as exemplary beings whom we must love and emulate. We came here to [REDACTED] commemorate the creation of the National Flag by ~~Don ANTONIO VELEZ ALVARADO~~, a native of Manati. Here is his widow, ~~Dona CORA~~; his daughter, ~~DORIS~~ and his little granddaughter. We greet this illustrious family with the love and respect which Don ANTONIO VELEZ ALVARADO inspired in us.

"We have informed all the governments on the earth of the real situation of Puerto Rico. What use is it if they are talking about plans? The Yankee plan is destruction, the demolition of Puerto Rico. Their B-29 airplanes, constructed to use the atom bomb A.

"Their B-29 airplanes to drop the atom bomb on their enemies. No Latin American nation has an atom bomb. With the atom bomb they have the power to destroy any Latin American nation whatsoever. They have an assassin's face and they smile. ROOSEVELT said in 1905 that it would be a century before they would get all Latin America. They think that they can succeed in this. They began by wanting to swallow us. The indigestion which they have is acute. The words of TRUMAN that they had to drop the atom bomb on Japanese women and children are words which the world is weighing very much. What right do the Yankees have to save their lives and kill humanity? What right? This claim of the Yankees is going to cost them their existence. With the atom bomb and without the atom bomb the United States is going to be destroyed. The North American leader has been converted into a satanic leader. Here they come at us with this smile of Satan, to destroy us....

"To kill, to kill, to impose their authority by main force. Why do they want to impose their authority? Because they do not have anything to offer humanity. This has

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"been a satanic nation since its inception. Nothing satisfies them. They want to keep the world. What policy do they have in Puerto Rico? Impose hunger, hunger, illnesses, illnesses, death, death. We are an obstacle for them and shall always be. I ask each one of you to raise your hand, to sacrifice your life for the independence of Puerto Rico. It is the only way. I congratulate you on this resolution. We Puerto Ricans consider the blood of all the Puerto Ricans as sacred. Love of one's native land is love of the weakest, and the strong were born to sacrifice their life for the weakest. The plan which the Yankees have is this, there was a meeting in Fortaleza; the plan is: promote a riot to assassinate the Nationalists, to assassinate PEDRO ALBILU CAMPOS. Here is the murder of ELIAS BEAUCHAMP and ROSADO in the same General Headquarters in San Juan..... I am informing the United States and the Puerto Rican puppets, this is not going to remain thus. TRUMAN and MUÑOZ MARIN are very much mistaken.

"The police, the detectives and the agents of the United States are hunting for juvenile delinquents... then nothing. You are a young man 18 years old, strong. You are a future for your native land; you are going to serve TRUMAN. All the young people of Puerto Rico pursued relentlessly, persecuted. It is suspected that you are a Nationalist in some position or other, destitute by economy, reorganization. It is an unlimited tyranny. After the great democracy, the great liberty. You have nothing to eat in your house. Do not complain: it is democracy. If you have tuberculosis, do not complain; tuberculosis is a very democratic thing. They are bandits, cynics. The Yankees have taught a group of Puerto Ricans not to be ashamed of any class, fat men, well-dressed, many thousands of dollars, they are dressed like Yankees. We have reached the limit. The cup is filled. Are you reaching satiation or not?

"...With what right do the Yankees wish to impose this captivity? They do not have any right. They are condemning themselves. It is their turn. For the atom bomb which they wish to drop on us. What cowards! What do the Yankees matter to us? They are possessed by collective satanic feeling and think of nothing other than to kill, kill.

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"Here we are commemorating the birthday of the creator of the flag, Don ANTONIO VELEZ ALVARADO. It is a day when we began as a nationality in the haven of eternity. Let us defend this with our lives. Say yes or no.

"It is the hour of immortality, of the greatness of Puerto Rico; it is the hour of the independence of Puerto Rico."

33. Radio Speech, July 2, 1950, Over Station WCMN, Arecibo

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were in attendance when the subject gave a speech over Radio Station WCMN, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on July 2, 1950. The speech was recorded by the Communications Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan. Portions of this speech appear below.

"Very well. At this very moment when I am speaking to you there has been imposed here a law of compulsory military service. Imposed by the Puerto Ricans? No. Imposed by the Yankees. When the Second World War broke out the Yankees mobilized all our youth, who went to Germany, to Africa, to Italy, to Okinawa - to kill. And afterwards they returned to us, a cadaver wrapped in the flag of the United States. Hear me, O Mothers, Wives and Sweethearts of Puerto Rico, your loved one - a cadaver wrapped in the flag of the United States. Or they returned so mutilated that you could not recognize them. Listen well! Your beloved man, young and strong, now unrecognizable, without jaws, without legs, without arms, or ears or nose, changed almost into a monster by the machine guns of the enemies of the United States. Your love converted into a living and horrible tragedy. A man, apparently healthy, has eyes full of the light of madness, a crazy man who does not know who his mother is, nor his wife, his sweetheart, his neighbors. He does not know that he has lost all guide, that he has lost his personality. He does not know where he is going, who he is, nor from whence he has come. Listen mothers, wives and sweethearts of Puerto Rico. This is the plan of the United States. This is the plan of the Second World War. We have here crazy people, paralytics, corpses. It is true that you receive a check. Ask Providence to deliver you from the curse of receiving such a check. Your relatives in eternity will think, 'Was that the love of my mother, of my

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"sweetheart, of my wife, that today she feels at peace in her mind receiving that gold, liquid, flaming, which should tear the soul and burn the hand which accepts it?" Very well, there exists this law of compulsory military service which has just been extended by the Congress of the United States in order to perpetrate a new crime here. The only ones who are resisting year in and year out, day in and day out, are the Nationalists. Why? Because the United States has no right in Puerto Rico. All the arguments concerning their economic superiority leave us perfectly indifferent. Because all that force does not give them the right to breathe as much as one atom of the oxygen of our air. All that force, exercised against us, gives us the right to exterminate them, because it is a continuous outrage against our dignity as men and women and as Nationalists. Here all the young Nationalists are persecuted; they wish to mobilize them by force. They are at the present time jailed in the prisons of the United States. We have here an illustrious Puerto Rican, Dr. RAFAEL CANCEL, whose son, 18 years old, of high school age, is serving a sentence of two years in a penitentiary in the United States for refusing to register in the compulsory military service of the United States. Also there is the son of the illustrious Puerto Rican, Dr. RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, who has been jailed for the third time for refusing to abide by the presumptions of those who wish to recruit Puerto Ricans for the Yankee butcherings in all parts of the world. We are in the presence of the most perverted slave traders in the history of the world, who use the police, the detectives, the army, all forms of compulsion to tear a beloved child from the heart of his mother - for defense. To defend what? The tyranny of the United States in any part of the world, to defend the tyranny of the United States over his own flesh, over the flesh of his own countrymen, over the flesh of his own mother. No other occupying power in the world has dared such barbarity as the United States. We, in our defense, believed that the courts in the United States are worth something, and to summon them before the eyes of history, carried to them the question whether any colonial power should impose compulsory military training on the country which they are occupying. In this respect the United States is the only exception in the world and they should be ashamed of their barbarity.

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"There are two million, two hundred thousand inhabitants here, and up there the slave drivers say that we are small. If we are so small, why do the Yankees insist on mobilizing us? We could place one hundred and fifty thousand men under arms and with heavy arms an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men is very powerful. If this Army is intelligent and courageous it could decide the fate of any empire including that of the United States. The Yankees know this. They are determined to spare themselves the death of one single Yankee. I don't blame the United States for wishing to save the loss of even one single Yankee. That is the duty of any government. But we Puerto Ricans have the obligation of preventing the loss of any single life of our people in the defense of our enemies.

"If lives of Puerto Ricans are to be gambled, they should be gambled in the defense of Puerto Rican mothers, wives, sweethearts and Puerto Rican land. And every life which is offered in this manner will be a small thing, because we have been born in a section of paradise. We must defend it because it is adorable and it is ours. But we cannot remain passive when these barbarians come here under the pretext of armed slave-traders and tear our people away from their homes to send them to kill in Korea. This touches the most intimate part of our hearts and we cannot remain passive. A firm resolution must be made to impede such a thing, cost what it may, and no one will be able to silence our voice nor will anyone be able to restrain us, because this voice is a mandate from God and that action is an order from God Himself with which we must comply in defending that which is ours."

34. July 25, 1950, at Guanica, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were present on July 25, 1950 at Guanica, Puerto Rico, when subject made a public address. Pertinent portions of this address are set out below.

"The hour has come to punish the enemies of our native land. If you had cooperated in the beginning, Puerto Rico would be a free and sovereign nation and would have action to take action, I mean position, in a world crisis.

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"'I am Satan,' the Yankee says to you. 'I give you these millions in exchange for your blood and that of your sons.' You are selling your soul and the soul of your native land. The millions which you gain will not be any good to you. They will call your sons to kill innocent people, innocent people against whom you do not hold anything. And in order that they may kill you too. Or in order to mutilate your son. To leave him without eyes, without ears. In order to offer him to you crazy, without legs, useless. An innocent victim. A calamity for the community where he lives. To return him to you crazy, so that he will not know his parents, his brothers, his wife. They are taking a healthy, strong man from you. They will return a freak to you. You do not know why. But the hour of the fall of this empire has come. The empire of the United States is apprehensive. The inhabitants of the empire of the United States have gone mad. They have had their punishment. They do not find a land where they can stay. They do not know what to do. They are stupified.... They have become insane....

"...All is falling. It will be an hour of glory. And the flag of Puerto Rico will again wave with pride. The flag which waved in this very place when it received invading forces. It is our hour. It is the hour of our native land. It is the hour of Providence. Will it be the hour of the proclamation of the Republic of Puerto Rico? Answer! (Those attending the public meeting answered, 'Yes') Will we have a free native land, sovereign and independent? (Those present at the public meeting answered, 'Yes, Yes'). Then with what are you going to pay for this?-- Will you pay with your life for this? (The audience at the meeting answered in the affirmative.) Those of you who are willing to pay with your life and to make the sacrifice, raise your hand." (The majority of those present raised their hands on being sworn by the speaker, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.)

35. September 23, 1950, at Lares, Puerto Rico

and [redacted] Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were present at Lares, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1950 when the subject made a public speech in which, he said, in part:

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"...Our blood boils, the beat of our heart tells us that patience must end... That the day of Lares must be, the day of Lares, the day of the revolution of Puerto Rico....

"Why all this eagerness? One thing which is to affirm the despotism in Puerto Rico. All this has to be opposed and has to be opposed as the men of Lares opposed despotism with the revolution."

36. October 12, 1950, at Ponce, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were present at Plaza Munoz Rivera, Ponce, Puerto Rico, October 12, 1950 when the subject made a public speech. His speech was recorded by the Communications Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department. Pertinent portions of this speech are set out below.

"...It might be that on this very night Puerto Rico will proclaim itself free, sovereign and independent. But if this unity is not achieved by us, or if some other heroic mission is not undertaken, it is late. The idea never dies because the idea of independence of nationalities is fundamental: it is a part of human existence itself and no tyranny can ever survive the principle of the independence of nationalities. All tyrannies fall and disappear and the independence of nationalities rises gloriously in all ages and epochs of the world. The Yankees will pass away, but never will the independence of Puerto Rico pass away.

"And when man is convinced of what he should do and what he should not do, he gains strength from knowing he is doing what he believes to be right, right for himself, right for his fellow man, for the love which he has for his fellow man, to raise to God the prayers which are due the Almighty and he believes himself justified in defying any man or group of men. And whatever power these men can gather together to prepare for battle is not important, however much inequality there may be in the battle if that internal resolve which Christianity gives makes each Christian a hero, a hero who defies everyone and who

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"passes through fire and persecution and who throws himself into a fearsome sea, like BEAUCHAMP and ROSADA and the great martyrs of our native Puerto Rico. This is the spirit of Spain, the spirit of Zaragoza....

"What is more, here they now wish to implement the registering of Communists. I am an Apostolic Roman Catholic. I'm not a Communist. I don't believe in historic determinism because I believe that man, in his advance, controls, through his will, the development of history, with the aid of Providence. If I believed that man were predestined to be a pig, or to be any four-legged animal, I would not accept this. If man doesn't have free will to change his environment then why are the Communists fighting so hard to change conditions in Russia? This means that the struggle in which the Soviets are engaging all their dynamic power makes a falsehood of the fatalism of Communism in the field of sociology, in political science and in all action which they undertake. Their fatalism is the fire which transforms their steppes into great gardens and fields. But here, today, the desire is to persecute the Communists and they wish to make us Catholics treat our Puerto Ricans who are Communists in the same manner. If the Puerto Ricans are Communists, this does not concern the Americans; they are Puerto Ricans. This is a question which exclusively concerns the Puerto Ricans, to threaten the liberty of a Communist because he is a Puerto Rican. For this cause we raise ourselves and strengthen ourselves to defend our liberty and our dignity. On the day when Puerto Rico is free, sovereign and independent, all the constitutional problems will be spread out for the true comprehension of the nation. On that day let the Communists present a constitutional plan adequate for our environment; let the Fascists and the Jews of Puerto Rico present a constitutional plan adequate for our environment; let the Capitalist or the Anarchist present such a plan. That is their duty, not just their right, but their duty. Let the Catholics, or the Protestants, or the Spiritualists, or the Sophists, or the Atheists present such a plan. That is a duty. These are the plans which are filled with honor, humility, patriotism. They should choose a plan which will be appropriate for our environment so that our country can have the best constitution which can be forged for the common good of each and every Puerto Rican.

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"...Yes, here there is a great tomb waiting for all Yankees. It is a large tomb, the tomb which the Almighty is opening to punish them for the 52 years of war against the Puerto Rican nation, to destroy its Hispanic personality by all means, by the press, the book, the school, the university, hunger, infections, cancer, vaccination, all means which can be employed. Today Puerto Rico is a field of experimentation for bacteriological warfare under the command of the Army of the United States. Here the Department of Health is seeking the reason for these new diseases. But the department doesn't have the courage to ask the chief of the United States Army what he knows about this. 'Tell me, Mr. General, is ALBIZU CAMPOS telling the truth or not.' The department doesn't dare, poor little ones, all dying of cold. And our gentlemen, born in our country, are getting wealthy here, but they deny that Puerto Rico is an atomic base - 'be quiet.' Puerto Rico is a field of experimentation for bacteriological warfare - Korea - 'be quiet.' No, you mustn't bother the master because he can kick you, he can kill anyone who bothers him. Fear. Terror. For here, when one of you goes to register, listen well, whatever boy reaches the age of 21, whatever girl reaches the age of 21 and wishes to vote, has to sign a paper under oath, and they advise you in the paper and they yell at you that whatever thing you say that is false will result in your being punished by five years' imprisonment. First question: First sentence: He who is going to register has to say, 'I am an American citizen. Then he has to say where he was born, in what town, etc. Why do they want this information? For voting. But voting here is of no value. This information is for use for compulsory military service. The girls are not exempt from mobilization. They are now discussing mobilizing into the armed forces all women. Already they have female generals, colonels, commanders. These women have come here, recruited with very tight belts, WACS. Yes, they are militarizing the women. They are doing well. They must protect themselves. Justice hovers over them and they are all going to die. They have a presentiment that they are going to die, that they are in line to be exterminated for all their crimes.

"Let us rise, gentlemen; we are a Spanish country and must vow that the Yankees will not penetrate here. We must be in the vanguard of civilization and must not allow the Yankee barbarians to march through the heart of the Americans. Long live Spain! Long live Spanish America! Long live independence! I end."

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~37. October 26, 1950, at Fajardo, Puerto Rico

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Detectives, Puerto Rico Police Department, were present at the public plaza at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, on October 26, 1950 when the subject made a public speech. The speech was recorded by the Communications Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department. The subject said, in part:

"I am not surprised that this was the cradle of so much grandeur and I hope that it will continue to be the cradle of great Fajardian men and women who will grasp the banners of our country and carry them to heaven triumphant and victorious in all the radiant glory of the greatness of Valero, Bolivar, San Martin and Blas Celeste. This is the hope of a country, the kind of hope which buds forth from the sweet and loving lips of a tender child of twelve years. We bless the liberators who work for the independence of a nation. When the country is free and independent, the liberators should never be forgotten, and once independence has been acquired, we should not sleep on the laurels of glory. All greatness requires a continuous effort and the lassitude of free men is like the lassitude of slaves. Free men cannot sleep on their past glory. Free men must be ready to die for all their children in order that they may be worthy of their freedom."

38. Statements to Press September 30, 1953

On October 1, 1953 "El Mundo" published a statement which had been given to the local press on September 30, 1953 by the subject upon his pardon by the Governor of Puerto Rico. The subject said that he was leaving jail against his will. He said that he did not accept the pardon because it did not include his "companions in the fight." He asserted, "When human beings pledge themselves in a love of life and death, that oath must be maintained in the face of death and if fulfillment of that love requires that only my bones leave here, thus let it be."

Upon the subject's return to NPPR Headquarters, 156 Sol Street, second floor, San Juan, on September 30, 1953, subject held several press conferences in which he issued statements which were reported in the press as follows.

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"El Imparcial" issue of October 2, 1953 printed an article entitled, "ALBIZU Asks the Surveillance over the Nationalists Pe Stopped." The article reflected that the newspaper reporter JOAQUIN O. MERCADO had interviewed the subject concerning the conditions of his pardon which were intended to preclude subversive acts and terrorism. MERCADO pointed out that the subject had given the following statement:

"To that condition I answer that I hope that MUÑOZ MARÍN (Governor of Puerto Rico) does not dedicate himself to terrorism or serve as an instrument of Yankee terrorism and that the so-called squad for public security respects the homes of all the Puerto Ricans and all the Nationalists and does not persecute them systematically."

"El Mundo" issue of October 1, 1953 carried an article entitled, "ALBIZU Speaks--Asks the Legislature to Define the Final Status." This article, written by JUAN LUIS MARZUEZ, quoted ALBIZU as having said that the legislature must define its terms and the people of Puerto Rico must acquire full representation in the United Nations as a free, sovereign and independent country. ALBIZU again referred to the San Juan District Jail as a place where any prisoner could be attacked with atomic rays. He placed the responsibility for the alleged atomic attacks on his person with the United States Government, which, he claimed, possessed the precision atomic weapons which continually have attacked him during his incarceration at the San Juan District Jail. ALBIZU claimed that the United States Government was killing him in this manner because it offered an opportunity for avoidance of responsibility. The subject remarked that each atomic attack on his body swelled his legs, his hands, his head and whatever other part of the body it hit, in only four minutes. ALBIZU asserted, however, that in spite of these attacks he was returning to consecrate himself fully to the work of securing independence for Puerto Rico, adding that, after all, liberty is the supreme virtue of man, and for that a price must be paid. The subject told the press the pardon which had been granted to him would begin to have some significance only if Governor MUÑOZ gave pardons to all the Nationalists who still remained in jail.

39. Statements to the Press, October 2, 1953, at San Juan

In "El Mundo" issue of October 7, 1953, DARIO CARLO, reporter, furnished the following account of a public pronouncement by the subject made on October 2, 1953 on the occasion of the raising of the Nationalist flag at NPPR Headquarters.

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The subject thanked all men and women of the world, including those in the United States, who are interested in the peaceful solution of the relations between Puerto Rico and the United States. The subject then said:

"The only thing that the United States has to do is to pass a resolution in its Congress recognizing the independence of Puerto Rico and taking home its enormous fleet. The United States can then depart from Puerto Rico with the benediction of the people of Puerto Rico."

The subject urged Latin America to form a defensive bloc, and congratulated Argentina and its President, JUAN DOMINGO PERON, for aiding the unifying movement. The subject then referred to the future action of the United Nations in approving or rejecting the attempt of the United States to cease reporting upon Puerto Rico as a territory. Subject referred to this as a matter of extreme importance. He stated that it would be of utmost significance to the situation if the United States succeeded in influencing the United Nations to believe that the island had obtained autonomous government. Subject described the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as a legal corporation created by the United States Congress, adding that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was not recognized internationally. ALBIZU cited certain alleged statements of North American officials in relation to the status of Puerto Rico, and declared, "These declarations should be enough to open the eyes of all those of us who are blind."

ALBIZU CAMPOS declared that because of his state of health it would be premature to be specific concerning plans for the future, for example, a possible trip through Latin America for political purposes. ALBIZU CAMPOS asserted that even in his own home he is still being attacked by nuclear rays. He alleged that these rays had kept him in pain during the nights since his release from prison. He alleged that the pain and swelling in his legs always occurred at the moment of attack by nuclear rays, and that his legs returned to normal size each time when the attack was over.

40. Statements to Journalist for Publication in Cuba, Oct. 1953

The Cuban periodical "Bohemia," issue of October 18, 1953, contained a report of an interview of the subject by the Cuban reporter VICENTE CUBILLAS, JR., following the subject's release

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from jail in 1953. Certain quotations which were attributed to the subject by CUBILLAS are set out below:

"Before the events of October, 1950, I warned that violence would be unleashed if they did not stop persecuting the Nationalists...The pardon was forced upon me. I do not want my freedom if they don't free my fight companions also....MARTI (Cuban revolutionary leader of the 19th century) said that the motherland is agony and duty. I say that it is also valor and sacrifice....In one of my speeches in Fonce months before the revolt, (the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950), I warned that if we were goaded, violence would speak with a loud voice.....I met CHIBAS (a Cuban Senator), in Havana in 1927 when he had entered quite fully the fight against MACHADO. I admired that fiery youth who harangued his comrades and incited to violence because the rights have to be demanded many times. I think MACEO said something about this sometime. CHIBAS - May God have him in his Glory! - was of the good strain of fighters who understand valor and love sacrifice....MARTI said that the motherland is agony and duty, and I said and say that the motherland is also valor and sacrifice. Cuba has maintained itself faithful to the policies of the Apostle inscribed in the postulates of the Cuban Revolutionary Party. The struggle of this Party will not end until the independence of Puerto Rico is achieved. Now, more firmly than ever, because I come from the proof of the fire that could not destroy me, I will redouble my efforts for the independence of my country.

"Governor MUNOZ MARIN could not speak before the United Nations in the name of Puerto Rico.... MUNOZ MARIN attacks me, but I prohibit that anyone speak against him in my presence.....I have been able to come successfully through the test of nuclear fire.....It is not the doctors who must examine my case, but the physicists....FIGUERES (JOSE F., President-Elect of Costa Rica) is serving a plan which is not that of the independence of Puerto Rico.....The actions of MUNOZ MARIN obey a plan of the United States (referring to the pardon) ...The electronic attack is blinding and burning,

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and protection can be obtained only by the use of towels and sheets wetted in iced water.....The radar wave persecutes me into the most intimate corner and scrutinizes the life of Puerto Rican families even in their homes.....I defy MUNOZ MARIN to prove that the Commonwealth grants sovereignty to the Puerto Ricans. MUNOZ MARIN could not present himself in the UN and speak in the name of Puerto Rico because he knows that Puerto Rico is not free. Yet he does not fight for its independence. The behavior of FERNOS, the Resident Commissioner in Washington, is a farce because that man does not represent the people of Puerto Rico. MUNOZ MARIN says that I am a terrorist, a friend of violence, that I am mentally unstable, that I reject the verdict of the polls, and, on the other hand - How different! - I prohibit that in my presence vexing words be spoken against MUNOZ MARIN. Now who is telling the truth. The Governor speaks about terrorism.....and how should we term the persecution to which were subjected the Nationalists and which provoked the revolution of October 30.....

"I have the impression that FIGUERES because of his letter to MUNOZ is a very satisfied gentleman who is serving a plan which is not that of the independence of Puerto Rico. FIGUERES lacks the capacity to understand the meaning of the liberating movement of our country because he has had the great fortune of being born in a free country such as Costa Rica of great culture and great civilizing aspirations.

"The men that the world respects and whose ideals are also considered sacred must be liberated. Terrorists, old or ailing, dying or even well enough to fly are not liberated. This act of MUNOZ MARIN is not a personal act of his because he stopped having a will long ago; the act follows a plan of the Government of the United States, which is being judged in the whole world for its terrorist policy in Puerto Rico. The day that MUNOZ MARIN faces the alternative of being a citizen of the United States or a citizen of Puerto Rico, he will stop being a Puerto Rican definitely.

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"The pardon was forced on me. I do not want my freedom, if it does not go united with the freedom of my companions in the struggle, still in prison. For this reason, when the Warden gave me the so-called 'certificate of freedom,' I refused to accept it and told him that freedom had no certificates. Don't let MUÑOZ MARIN say that he pardoned me because I am old and sick; let him tell the truth, let him say that his conscience is bothering him because he knows that he is working against the independence of his country.

"The enemy of my country attacks me with its atomic weapons, already perfected. In Puerto Rico they are experimenting with radioactive fertilizer in the coffee plantations; in Puerto Rico exist radar bases and electronic equipment. From there they attack me with luminic rays that blind me and burn my skin, in an effort to liquidate me by nuclear fire. I have refused to be examined by doctors, because my case is to be studied by nuclear physicists. (The reporter paused here to state parenthetically that the subject has his head covered by two wet towels, his neck rests on a bag of ice, and around his neck he has another bag with cold water; over his heart he has two handkerchiefs soaked in iced water and his belly and legs are under wet blankets. Sheets and mattress are also soaked with water. Besides, all his body is besmeared with cold cream, all this topped with periodical massages of alcohol and Fomedoro Pomade. Don Pedro claims that only thus he can be protected against the electronic attacks. In the photograph he shows a spot in his arm skin which he claims was caused by the atomic rays.)

"Now Don Pedro speaks about the sad events of October 30, 1950: 'The constabulary came to attack me in my home, when I was resting in this bed. I was accompanied by DORIS TORRESOLA and CARMEN MARIA FREZ, who are still with me. With the first machine gun spray, DORIS fell with her throat pierced by bullets. I placed her in a mattress which she soaked with her young and brave blood and I gave her black coffee, to stimulate her.

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When I went from one place to the other I protected myself with a portable bed from the bullets that ricochetted against the walls. I maintained the assailants away by throwing 14 hand grenades which did not explode because the fuses were defective. I also threw several 'Molotoff cocktails.' With a 45 revolver I stayed for hours at the foot of the stairs saying to myself: 'Anyone who attempts to come here will leave his bones in these very steps.'

"Back to the revolt: 'Hours after the assault had been launched, came to my home, I don't know how, a young student unknown to me. He told me that he was one of my followers and started to shoot with the weapon he carried. Four days we maintained away the forces that surrounded us. And at last they overcame us with tear gas bombs. And you know the first thing those assassins did upon invading my home, after my surrender? Lower our flag of the lone star. But they already have received their punishment: they now have to hoist up this flag every day in their barracks, even if it does not fly over the free land dreamed by the patriots of Lares.'"

41. Statement Printed in PCF Newspaper "Pueblo", October 1953

In an article appearing in "Pueblo" issue #56 of October 1953, JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA quoted the subject at length. A portion of the subject's statement is set out below.

"With reference to politics, the important thing, as before, is the independence of Puerto Rico. I am observing closely the political maneuver that the United States Government is attempting with this pardon which I have rejected. This was not done by MUÑOZ MARIN on his own volition. The whole thing is a farce. He merely complied with orders which had been sent him by the Department of State of the United States. In Puerto Rico all the professions are fueled by fear, including the press.....It is lack of bravery which keeps Puerto Rico on its knees before the whole world. I believe that I am alive because of my faith in providence.....We will follow through to the triumphant culmination of our cause....."

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42. Statement to the Press March 2, 1954, Following the
Shooting March 1, 1954, in Washington, D.C.

The newspaper "El Imparcial," March 3, 1954 edition, carried a headline which stated that the subject had characterized the act of members of the Nationalist Party who shot and wounded five members of the United States House of Representatives March 1, 1954, as an act of "sublime heroism." The newspaper, which was distributed in San Juan on the evening of March 2, 1954, carried the statement from columnist TEOFILO MALDONADO that report of ALBIZU's reaction to the shooting in Washington was based on an interview with the subject who had authorized the following release: (Translation from Spanish)

"Our country has been suffering from the military intervention of the United States for more than half a century. Military intervention is war in all of its aspects: economic, political, cultural, etc., because military interventions are carried out with one single purpose, which is to destroy the nationality occupied and to convert it into a colony of the empire, to be exploited in whatever manner it wishes.

"The consequences of United States' military intervention in Puerto Rico are no longer a mystery for any person whatsoever. They have simply been destroyers of our nationality.

"Our faith in the right gave us an infinite patience in order to resist the deeds of the occupying North American power. That patience of ours has confused the leaders of the United States who classified us among the passive peoples of the world, and has carried them to such heights of insolence, that, victims of their own imperialism, they seek to recruit our sons by force to serve their imperialist purposes throughout the world.

"Since, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, any law imposing a tax must originate in the House of Representatives of that country, and since military service is obligatory, and involves a blood tax, the greatest tax which can be imposed, it is that house which has initiated all the laws of compulsory military service imposed by the United States on Puerto Rico.

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"It is in that House of Representatives where the Puerto Rican rebuke has reached its tragic intensity.

"Foreign despotism is exercised by the law of the despotic nation. Congresses and Parliaments establish the legality of despotism. It is the Congress of the United States which is responsible for the military intervention of the United States in Puerto Rico for more than fifty years.

"The Senators and Deputies of that body are the ones who send us what they call 'organic charters,' or the charters with which they carve imperialist slavery. Those gentlemen have the supreme insolence to classify Puerto Rico as public land of the United States. Thus, also, the judicial organizations of Yankeeland come to exercise authority as well as judicial authority in Puerto Rico, and the Presidents of the United States, with the greatest decorum dare to say what part, or all, of the Puerto Rican National territory is a National Forest of the United States.

"We do not know how a nation has been able to bear such insolence for so much time.

"History repeats itself: because the woman embodies the Nationality, because she is a representative value; it is she and posterity.

"Puerto Rican heroine of sublime beauty has again pointed out for the history of all nations that woman represents the fatherland, and that the idea of an enslaved mother is inconceivable. By the same token, it is not possible to enslave a nation.

"LOLITA LEBRON and her countrymen who accompanied her in that deed of sublime heroism have given notice to the United States, which has been made bold with its atomic powers, that they must respect the independence of all nations; respect the independence of Puerto Rico. And that the Puerto Ricans will require that that sacred right of the fatherland be respected."

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~~SECRET~~B. Writings~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Prior to the subject's federal conviction in 1936, writings attributed to the subject had appeared as keynote articles in NIFR official publications. His writings prior to 1936 were prolific, and together with his early speeches, are credited by RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ and JULINO E. CASTRO, NIFR historians, with having created NIFR basic principles.

Examples of the subject's early writings are set out in condensed form below. All writings were in Spanish.

"Revista Puerto Rico," NIFR official publication, issue of May 1948, contained an article entitled, "The Suffrage Lie," by PEDRO ALBIZU C. M. I. C. An editor's note accompanying the article pointed out that it was written in the year 1932. The article alleges that neither suffrage nor citizenship exists in Puerto Rico. The article alleges that the electoral system in Puerto Rico is a farce inasmuch as it is allegedly controlled by the "Yankee imperialists." The article appears to be the prototype of numerous subsequent writings and speeches by the subject denying the validity of the ballot in Puerto Rico and urging all Puerto Ricans to abstain from voting.

The Synoptic History of the NIFR, edited and published by JULINO E. CASTRO in 1947, contained an article by the subject entitled, "Racial Concept." An editor's note accompanying this article pointed out that it was reproduced from the periodical "La Palabra" of October 19, 1935. The article consisted of high praise for the Latin culture and spiritual values, together with disparaging references to the Anglo-Saxon culture.

Part of an article written by the subject for the November 4, 1935 issue of "La Palabra" (then the official organ of the NIFR) is quoted below:

"....The NIFR has organized....the vital strength of Puerto Rico to encounter the enemy. The nation has passed from passive resistance to counter-attack.... The Yankee Chief of Police, Colonel RIGGS, has declared to the nation there will be war....The Nationalists... pick up the glove; there will be war, war, war against the Yankees."

It is noted that two months after the publication of the above article, Colonel RIGGS was assassinated by two Nationalists.

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It is noted that the typewritten draft dated June 1939, referred to in III-B above, appeared in the Argentine magazine "Claridad," issue of June 1939, over the subject's name.

With the exception of the material referred to in the above paragraph, there have been reported to be virtually no published writings of the subject under his own name since his federal conviction in 1936. T-10 advised that on June 9, 1944, JULIO PINTO GANDIA had visited the subject at the Columbus Hospital, New York City, for the purpose of copying a manuscript, prepared by the subject, in PINTO GANDIA's own handwriting. Informant stated that when this was done the original prepared by ALBIZU was destroyed. It was the informant's opinion that the subject was ghost writing the editorials for the publication "Puerto Rico," the then official Nationalist Party organ in New York City. T-10 advised in May 1945 that he had received positive information to the effect that the subject prepared the material for most, if not all, of the NRP major publications (although the resulting articles were not attributed to the subject when they appeared in published form.)

It is also noted that upon interview by SA FREDERICK E. KODERICK and SA HERBERT F. GREENHOUSE on May 14, 1952, ISOLINA RONDON, admitted the subject avoided putting into writing things that could be used against him or against the NRP.

There appear below some examples of intra-party correspondence of the subject.

(u) T-11 advised in 1944 that the subject wrote a letter to PEDRO PÉREZ PAGÁN, Interim President of the NRP, who was residing at Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, which read in part:

"As always, you must exact strict discipline, especially from those who are most active and who show an excess of zeal.....I want you to understand that patriotism is invariably manifest in ordinary procedure by competent persons under one supreme head, and that in order to remain in the movement that is working to get freedom for Puerto Rico, it is imperative that these standards be rigidly enforced and obeyed."

In April 1944, T-4 stated that the subject had directed PÉREZ PAGÁN to see to it that the municipal boards of the NRP refrain from any declaration or resolution to anyone whether in Puerto Rico.

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Rico or abroad. Subject added that the supreme command expected all persons to maintain self discipline (S) (u)

T-4 also reported that in April 1944 the subject wrote a letter to "TREZ PAGIN as follows: (S) (u)

"It was with surprise that I read your published message of condolence on the passing of the eminent MOHINDAS K. G NDHI. I beg to call the attention of the Santurce and all other municipal boards to the fact that they must refrain from addressing any declaration or resolution to anyone, whether in Puerto Rico or abroad." (S) (u)

(u) (u) (S) (u)
T-10 advised that in 1944 the subject, expecting arrest for violation of probation, prepared and issued a memorandum of instruction for the NIFR to be followed in the event he was returned to prison. The memorandum prepared by the subject is set out below.

"Memorandum Order in case I am Arrested:

1. PIINTO is to be the acting head. He will retain the duties of Delegate to the United States and Secretary-General. MEDINA will assist him in both capital cities.

In case PIINTO returns to Puerto Rico he will retain the office of Secretary General. If he becomes President in the interim, he will appoint as Secretary-General a person in whom he has complete confidence, in accordance with the rules.

When PIINTO goes to Puerto Rico, MEDINA will be the Delegate in the United States.

During his stay in the United States, there is given to PIINTO, in his capacity as Delegate and Secretary-General with the consent of MEDINA, the fullest power. He is to dismiss or to expel from the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, any person who disrespects the orders of the Supreme Manager.

The resolution of PIINTO and the consenting opinion of MEDINA in cases of expulsion or dismissal from the Party will be put in writing and filed in the office of the Secretary-General at the disposal of the National Juntas or of the National Conventions.

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The Delegate in the United States will have the fullest powers to suspend the rights as Nationalists of any member who disrespects the orders of the Supreme Manager, arranging for the order of suspension not to exceed a period of 90 days. If, at the completion of the term of suspension of rights, the member concerned has not made a written ratification of his attitude, the Secretary-General will dismiss him from the lists of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, arranging that these powers in regard to the expulsion, the dismissal or the suspension of rights be effective in the United States only.

2. ISOLINA will continue in the position of Treasurer of the Party. She will return to Puerto Rico as soon as it is possible for her.
3. ALMIO will remain as auditor for the District of New York, United States, subject to the orders of the Delegate in the United States.

From the funds that he collects in this country, he will take care of the expenses and development of the Juntas and the existing branches and for the expenses of the Delegation. The remainder will be deposited in Lima.

4. In case of emergency, MEDINA can name his own Assistant in his capacity as Delegate. The Assistant of MEDINA will retain his position until the true Delegate is appointed by the President Interim.
5. The Juntas in the United States and their affiliated organizations will remain under the jurisdiction and authority of the Delegate in the United States.
6. This order will be shown as true authorization of the Party whenever it might be necessary to clear up any question of jurisdiction.
7. The highest patriotic reasons motivate this order to sustain the movement for liberation in the United States in the authority and position of

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prestige which it now has, and in fulfillment of its sacred mission to secure the independence of Puerto Rico.

8. Any order previous to this one, which is not in accord with this, is to be disregarded.

Columbus Hospital, New York, January 17, 1944

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS (signed)"

It is noted that according to investigation conducted in 1944, the full names of the persons mentioned in the memorandum were as follows:

MEDINA - RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ
PINTO - JULIO PINTO GANDIA
ISOLINA - ISOLINA RONDON
ALAMO - JUAN ALAMO DIAZ

In a search of NPFR Headquarters, San Juan, following the Nationalist uprising of 1950, the Puerto Rico Police Department seized several rough draft copies of radiograms, which are set out below:

To MANUEL EDGARDO SOTO, Hotel Excelsior, 20 Rue Cujas Paris (Veme), France. Translated: "I, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, with the consent of the National Junta, name Don MANUEL EDGARDO SOTO Delegate Plenipotentiary of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico to the Peace Congress which will meet in Paris, France, April 20, 1949. The Delegate will insist on immediate independence of all oppressed nations, thus ending imperialism, the fundamental cause of war. The Delegate will insist on the immediate independence of Puerto Rico. We request acceptance by cable. Communicate appointment to the eminent JOLIOT CURIE."

/s/ PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
San Juan, P.R.

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To JOLIOT CURIE, 2 Rue de L'Elisee, Paris, France.
"GRATEFUL TO THE EMINENT JOLIOT CURIE. WE ~~SHALL~~
AGREE. WE REQUEST YOU INVITE FRANCISCO ~~COLON~~ GORDIANY,
~~PRESIDENT, GENERAL FEDERATION OF WORKERS, SAN JUAN,~~
~~PUEBTO RICO.~~ ORDER."

/s/ PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

President of the Nationalist Party
of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R.

At the time JULIO PINTO GANDIA was detained by United States Secret Service agents in New York City subsequent to the attempted assassination of President TRUMAN in Washington, D.C., November 1, 1950, the following document was located in PINTO GANDIA's room in the Sloane House, YMCA, New York City (translation).

"December 10, 1949

"Dear Julio:

"My wishes that your patriotic mission be a glorious event.

"I want to let you know about the appeals of our beloved in prison and in exile. Six of these appeals have been printed and have to be printed in book form before they are filed. The last day for these appeals is January 2 and a conservative estimate of the cost of them is \$1,800.

"I know that our members expect that the proposed rally on December 17 will bring a substantial amount of money, but we can't wait that long as time is getting short.

"We have to make a down payment of 60%.

"As you know very well, we have many obligations to meet and not enough money and no means of raising it here.

"It is very urgent if you could make a loan of \$1,000 from various persons to be remitted immediately to Attorney JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, who is filing these appeals. Payments of these loans will be made from funds collected from the December 17 dance.

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"Another thing, I wrote a very confidential letter to Mrs. JULIA DE VELAZQUEZ giving her orders, and her husband Mr. LUIS VELAZQUEZ, that they resign the positions to which they were elected in your honorable group. As I have not received their answer, I want you to execute this order. In organizations of liberating movements, positions should not be occupied by man and wife or sons. The solidarity of blood would be imposed always and this would destroy their prestige and that of the group.

"In this case, we expect a lot from their son YUYIN. The presence of the parents in the same group will cast a shadow. I believe that the parents should not be in the way of the development of his personality. We have received information from there in regard to this matter and you will have to act with tact and firmness, but without delay, to prevent difficulties that might harm persons with prestige like them and to the movement. Hugs for you, Nonse, and all my beloved.

/s/ PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS"

The following letter from the subject to PINTO GANDIA was also located in PINTO GANDIA's room:

"August 29, 1950

"It pains and surprises me to see the inactivity of our people in that country (U.S.) but the resources at your disposal to work in that country (U.S.) arrange means for it and if you cannot, authorize it to bring them about without delay.

"Affectionately

/s/ PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

On November 4, 1950 the subject was interviewed by SA's FRANCIS E. CROSBY and JACK C. SIENCER at which time he identified photostatic copies of the letter and memorandum set out below as copies of a letter and memorandum which had been delivered to GRISELIO TORRESOLA (the Nationalist who with OSCAR COLLAZO attempted to assassinate then President TRUMAN on November 1, 1950).

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It is noted that the original letter and memorandum had been found among the effects of GRISELIO TORRESOLA following the attempt on the life of then President TRUMAN.

"San Juan, Puerto Rico
September 21, 1950

"My dear Grisolio:

"If by any circumstance it may be necessary that you assume the leadership of the Movement in the United States, you will do it without any kind of qualms. We leave everything concerning this affair to your high patriotism and sound discretion.

"I embrace you.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS"

"GRISELIO will draw the funds which he deems necessary to attend to the supreme needs of the cause. He will be responsible directly to the Treasurer General. The Delegate will lend him all the cooperation necessary that his mission will be a success.

"San Juan, Puerto Rico
September 21, 1950
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS"

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~C. Directives, Instructions, and Strategy1. Directives and Instructions

The principal directives and instructions reportedly issued by the subject with reference to (a) non-compliance with Selective Service laws; (b) perpetration of violence by NPPR adherents; and (c) general Party activity, are set out below.

a. Non-Compliance With Selective Service Laws

The records of the United States District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, reveal that over fifty NPPR adherents received federal sentences for refusal to comply with regulations of the Selective Service Act of 1940. In so doing, they gave as their basis for non-compliance statements to the effect that their membership in the NPPR prohibited their compliance with Selective Service regulations; NPPR ideals prohibited them from cooperating with the United States; and their belief that Federal law is not applicable with reference to Puerto Ricans. It is noted that the doctrine of the alleged invalidity of Federal law in Puerto Rico has been the burden of numerous public utterances of the subject since 1930.

The subject has frequently been described as the "spokesman" for the NPPR (e.g. in the Peticion y Alegato submitted by NPPR lawyer JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE to the United Nations in 1952, in the statements of ISOLINA RONDON, prominent Nacionalist, to Bureau agents in May, 1952, in the chronologies of NPPR activity since the formation of the Party as set out in the works of PAULINO E. C. SPRO and RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, and numerous other sources).

In addition to the propaganda conditioning allegedly employed by the subject, he is reported to have influenced Nationalist non-compliance with Selective Service laws in the following instances:

(T-5) (u) (1) another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, reported in 1943 that at a secret meeting of the Central Board of the NPPR in Puerto Rico, which was held in approximately November, 1942 at the central office of the NPPR located at Cruz Street, corner of Sol Street in San Juan,

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Puerto Rico, about half of the members of the Central Board were thrown out of the Party due to a discussion of the attitude they had assumed towards Selective Service. Members of the Central Board, who were in favor of non-compliance with the Selective Service laws, pointed out that the subject had sent instructions to the effect that members of the NPPR should not register for Military Service in the Army of the United States because he considered the application of the Selective Service law in Puerto Rico to be illegal.

(T-5) (u) (T-5) was unable to furnish evidence as to how the subject had forwarded his instructions to the Central Board, though (T-5) indicated that, according to informants, of unknown reliability, the subject had continued as leader of the NPPR during his imprisonment, first in the San Juan District Jail and then at Atlanta Penitentiary. These sources had also indicated that the subject had found the means to pass his orders to the NPPR through the use of visitors to his place of incarceration.

T-8 advised in 1943 that on or about October 19, 1943, a meeting of the New York Board of the NPPR was held at 1794 Lexington Avenue, New York City and that approximately 60 members of the Board were present. T-8 stated that at this meeting OSCAR COLLAZO, CESAR CILBERTO TORRES, and HERBERT ALFREY RUIZ advised those assembled that on or about October 14, 1943 they, together with RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, conferred with the subject in the latter's hospital room at the Columbus Hospital, New York City. T-8 stated that TORRES, COLLAZO and Ruiz pointed out that while they were in the subject's room they resolved that they would not report for induction into the Armed Forces. (T-8) (u)

It is noted that the Selective Service Act of 1948 was passed following the subject's return to Puerto Rico from New York City and that the subject in frequent public speeches following his return to Puerto Rico, verbally attacked the Selective Service Act. Some instances of the subject's verbal attacks on the Selective Service Act are noted in public speeches from which abstracts are set out in Section IV, A, 1, 5, 7, 8, 15, 19, 20, 30, 33, of this report. It is noted that in the speech on September 22, 1949, at Arecibo, Puerto Rico (abstracts from which appear in Section IV, A, 21 of this report), the subject made a laudatory reference to eight

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Nationalists imprisoned in the United States (for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948).

In the subject's radio speech of July 2, 1950 (IV, A, 33) the subject publicly cited as an example of an illustrious Nationalist, "Doctor" RAFAEL CANCEL, whose son (RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA), the subject mentioned, had refused to comply with Selective Service regulations and was imprisoned. It is noted that RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA was one of the Nationalists who later (March 1, 1954) participated in an armed Nationalist attack at the United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

b. Perpetration of Violence by NPIR Adherents

The subject has publicly admitted on several occasions (including a public speech April 16, 1950) that he brought about the Nationalist attack on the Puerto Rican Legislature April 16, 1932. Other indications that the subject has given instructions directly or indirectly to Nationalists for the perpetration of violent acts are set out below.

(S)u) [T-12] who was intimately acquainted with the subject during the latter's early NPIR career, stated in 1943 that he had learned that the subject had been directly responsible for the assassination of Colonel FRANCIS E. RIGGS, Chief of the Puerto Rico Police Department (1936), the attempted assassination of Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOKE (1937) and of then Governor BLANTON WINSHIP of Puerto Rico (1938).

As set out in III-B above, the subject is alleged to have issued instructions in early 1948 for the formation of a secret armed group within the NPIR for the perpetration of a revolution. It is noted that the Nationalist uprising of 1950 was conducted under the command of certain Nationalists who were previously reported by reliable informants to be the leaders of the secret revolutionary movement within the NPIR known as the "Manigua." T-13 reported TOMAS LOPEZ VICTORIA, JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ, and GUILLERMO GONZALEZ VIBIDES to have been among the leaders of the Nationalist uprising who were also leaders of the "Manigua." (S)u)

On November 2, 1950 after his arrest by the Puerto Rico Police Department, the subject told Insular Detective [REDACTED] b7c

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referring to an occasion in 1949, "I had put my people on notice to start shooting, the moment any attempt was made to arrest me."

T-4 advised in November 1950 that according to a source who was close to the subject and whom the informant considered reliable, the subject had given orders for violence to occur on November 3, 1950 to disrupt registration for voting in Puerto Rico, but that if a clash were to occur before November 3, 1950, the NPPR was to go immediately into action. T-4 added that this source had quoted the subject as saying that the attack on President TRUMAN's life had been an error--that he had not given orders for an attack on the President's life but had instructed the New York board of the NIPR to send someone to Washington, D.C. upon the outbreak of hostilities in Puerto Rico to assassinate a high government official. The informant conjectured that the official who had been meant was ANTONIO FERNOS ISERN, the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, D.C. (s/u)

GABRIEL ARVELO GARCIA, an admitted Nationalist, told SA HOWARD K. RUTHERFORD on November 21, 1950 that prior to the Nationalist uprising he had heard HERIBERTO CASTRO RIOS, a Nationalist leader at Utuado, Puerto Rico, tell members of the NIPR at Utuado that he had received orders from the subject to lead an attack against the town of Utuado at noon on October 30, 1950. (It is noted that CASTRO RIOS was killed October 30, 1950 during the Nationalist uprising at Utuado.)

On November 10, 1950 PEDRO LOZADA BOLTER, admitted associate of Nationalists, told SA's CHARLES I. CARTER and BRUNO F. DREYER that TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA announced to a group of Nationalists assembled at the home of RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ in Arecibo on October 30, 1950, "We have received orders from the 'old man' to attack throughout the Island. The hour to attack is 12:30." It is noted that the expression 'the old man' is in common usage in the NIPR referring to the subject. LOZADA admitted having been present at this meeting.

Information confirming the fact that Arecibo Nationalists had received orders from the subject to attack on October 30, 1950 was also received in interviews with the following Nationalists: MANUEL MENDEZ GANDIA, ISRAEL GOMEZ SANCHEZ and JOSE SERIA VALVAREZ.

With reference to the attempted assassination of then President TRUMAN in Washington, D.C. November 1, 1950 by GRISELIO TORRESOLA and OSCAR COLLAZO, a memorandum and a letter from the

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subject to GRISELIO TORRESOLA dated September 21, 1950, are set out in IV-B above, which reflect that the subject had given TORRESOLA the necessary authority to obtain Nationalist funds for the success of his "mission."

With reference to the April 1, 1954, attack in Washington, it is noted that Section IV-D of this report reflects an indication that subject gave instructions for an attack on Congress.

c. General Party Activity

Control by the subject over general NPPR activity is illustrated in the following condensed chronological summary of instructions and directives issued by him over the past ten years.

T-14 reported in March, 1944, that the subject had ordered the closing of the Bronx Board of the NPPR in early 1944 after a disagreement with certain leaders of the board. (S)(u)

(T-10 advised in April, 1944, that JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER had been dismissed from the NPPR by the subject because of CORRETJER's attempt to overshadow the subject. It is noted that CORRETJER in 1943 was Secretary General of the NPPR.

T-8 advised in March, 1945, that subject had ordered that the magazine "Puerto Rico," NPPR publication in New York City, must continue to be published monthly and if possible, even be made (S)(u)

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into a weekly. Informant pointed out that this decision was made by the subject after suggestions by some of his subordinates that it might be necessary to make the publication a quarterly edition. (S)(u)

T-4 stated in March 1945 that he had learned that the subject had directed ISOLINA RONDON, Treasurer of the NIFR, to cease making propaganda of any nature or any campaign of any kind in Puerto Rico on behalf of himself with the exception of the celebration of traditional Nationalist holidays. (S)(u)

T-8 stated in April 1945 that the subject had ordered members of the Executive Board of the NIFR to be bold with regard to the alleged "campaign of nerves" begun by the "Yankee" government in sending federal agents into the homes of members and sympathizers of the NIFR. T-8 stated that the subject characterized this procedure as an attempt to intimidate Nationalists and alienate them from the NIFR. (S)(u)

(T-10 stated in April 1945) that the subject seldom called upon other officers of the NIFR for consultation but habitually made decisions and gave orders which were considered by officers and members of the party to be the party's law. Informant pointed out that subject reserved the right to dismiss from the NIFR anyone he chose. Informant also stated that in 1944 the subject had issued orders that all Nationalists who had served terms in prison in the United States must not return to Puerto Rico upon release unless authorized by him to do so. (S)(u)

T-4 revealed in 1944 that the subject had directed a letter to PEDRO PEREZ FAGAN, Interim President of the NIFR in Puerto Rico, on April 1, 1944, directing the policy of the NIFR with reference to resolutions and declarations to foreign countries or Puerto Rico. The letter is reflected in section IV-B of this report. (S)(u)

On December 17, 1947 RAMON DIAZ, reporter for "El Imparcial," stated that he had received information from a confidential source to the effect that the subject had ordered the reorganization of the Liberating Army of the Republic under "Colonel" RAFAEL DIAZ LACHECO. (T-4) reported that according to ISOLINA RONDON, who in 1947 was personal secretary of the subject, ALBIZU CAMPOS wanted only a token force of members in the Liberating Army of the Republic for the purpose of maintaining order at NIFR meetings. It is noted that [REDACTED] Detective, Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department,

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informed by report of March 21, 1948 NIFR public meeting, that the total of 92 uniformed Cadets took part in that meeting and that they had helped maintain order, forcibly ejecting one member of the audience who had created a disturbance. b7c
also advised that during the time that the Cadets were marching and taking part in the proceedings, the subject issued oral orders to a lieutenant of Cadets, which orders were relayed to "Colonel" RAIMUNDO DIAZ LACHECO who, in turn, gave the proper command to the Cadets in compliance with the subject's desires.

(S)(u) (T-6) stated in June 1948 that JULIO DE SANTIAGO had distributed a memorandum issued by the subject and dated June 20, 1948, entitled, "Movement of Personnel." In this memorandum it was noted that PAULINO CASTRO was ordered relieved of the position of Secretary General of the party and of the position of director of the magazine "Puerto Rico." JULIO RAMON DELARIO was appointed Secretary General of the ~~NIFR~~. JULIO CESAR LOPEZ was appointed director of the magazine "Puerto Rico." Informant pointed out that the subject continued to direct the activities of the NIFR without taking counsel with other leaders, making unilateral decisions on matters affecting the party, and habitually availed himself of party funds without making any accounting of these expenditures to other party officials.

(S)(u) (T-6) advised in April 1948 that subject had given instructions that NIFR members were not to wear pistols unless they were on an official mission and were authorized by the subject to go armed.

(S)(u) (T-6) advised in 1949 that the presidents of all the municipal boards of the NIFR in Puerto Rico had been instructed by the subject to stimulate interest and emphasize the importance of a show of Cadets at public meetings of the NIFR.

(S)(u) (T-6) advised in December 1949 that at the annual assembly of the NIFR at ~~Recibo~~, Puerto Rico December 18, 1949, the subject appointed a nominations committee, resolutions committee, and finance committee, and without previously having indicated his intention, appointed FRANCISCO MATOS FAOLI as the new ~~Secretary General~~ of the NIFR. (T-6) stated that when first appointed,

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MATOS PAOLI attempted to refuse the position but was persuaded by the subject to accept.

On November 7, 1952, RUFINO ~~ROLON~~ MARRERO told SA HOWARD K. RUTHERFORD and the writer that in about August 1950 he was summoned by the subject and was instructed to give to RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO two guns which DIAZ PACHECO had earlier given to ROLON for safekeeping. It is noted that DIAZ PACHECO was killed leading the attack on the Governor's Palace, San Juan, October 30, 1950 during the Nationalist uprising.

In December 1950 T-4 reported that he had received information indicating that the subject, who was at that time incarcerated, had sent instructions through JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, his lawyer, to ANGELINA ~~TORRESOLA~~ DE LALLET, that TORRESOLA was the new Treasurer General of the ~~NPFR~~ to replace RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO.

of unknown reliability (S)(u)

(S)(u)

2/23/55
R&T
In October 1953 T-15 reported that DIEGO ~~QUINONES~~ GONZALEZ had asserted he had received instructions from the subject to form a local ~~NPFR~~ board in Barrio Buen Consejo in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and to instruct the youth of Rio Piedras in Nationalist ideals. Informant further advised that QUINONES GONZALEZ had allegedly begun to form the local board pursuant to the subject's instructions and had chosen a secretary and treasurer for the board. (S)(u)

T-4 advised in January 1954 that the subject had issued orders forbidding meetings of the ~~NPFR~~ in Puerto Rico until he had regained sufficient strength to take personal charge of the organization of these meetings. (S)(u)

In January 1954 T-4 reported that the subject had appointed four Nationalists as the only authorized persons to collect ~~NPFR~~ funds in Puerto Rico. They were JUANITA OJEADA MILDONADO, ISABEL ROSADO MORALES, JOSE RIVERA SUTOMAYOR, and EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PIREZ. Informant stated that subject had also issued instructions that no Nationalist should carry on ~~NPFR~~ business unless they had been provided with credentials signed by the subject. (S)(u)

T-16 advised "in" 1954 that the subject had sent instructions to the New York board of the ~~NPFR~~ by ROSA COLLAZO in January 1954 reorganizing the New York board, giving LOLITA LEBRON the controlling position in the ~~NPFR~~ organizational setup in New York. (S)(u)

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The following represents a synthesis of the subject's long range strategy as evidenced in his writings, speeches, and tactical activities as reported by informants of known reliability.

Objective

The independence of Puerto Rico from the United States.

Tactics

(1) Propagation of doctrine

- (a) Spain did not have the authority to cede Puerto Rico to the United States in 1898.
- (b) The cession of the Island by the Treaty of Paris is void.
- (c) The U. S. Government employs imperialist tactics toward Puerto Rico and is an enemy invader "without any form of legal and legitimate authority."
- (d) The electoral system in Puerto Rico is operated by a "puppet government" (the Insular Government) and for the Federal Government; consequently, independence will never be obtained for Puerto Rico by the ballot.

(2) Organization of an Instrument.

The organization of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico as an instrument of propaganda and terror and the attempt to obtain sympathy and support for himself, his party, and his objectives in Puerto Rico, in Latin America, and in other countries of the world.

(3) Agitation.

Agitation for non-compliance with legitimate authority in Puerto Rico and resistance to that authority.

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(4) Advocacy of mass violence.

Advocacy of mass violence of the Puerto Rican people against the constituted Insular Government and the United States Government for the purpose of obtaining independence for Puerto Rico.

(5) Change of tactics - violence to attract world attention.

The following material is set out as illustrative of the subject's change of tactics when his attempt to bring about the mass uprising of the people of Puerto Rico had failed.

It is noted that in 1926 the subject stated in a press interview that the NPPR had as its objective "the formation of a revolutionary organization to embrace all Puerto Ricans and break with the colonial regime." By 1936 the subject had acquired a standing army of upwards of 1500 men. He was absent from Puerto Rico for eleven years, returning in December, 1947, to find that his standing army (The Liberating Army of the Republic, also known as the Cadet Organization) was able to muster only 40 members to greet him upon his arrival.

(T-4 advised) that several months after the subject's return to Puerto Rico he began to lose influence due to his vituperative denunciation of Americans and their institutions. The subject no longer was able to point to a standing army of substantial size. (The largest turnout of Cadets following his return to Puerto Rico numbered 92, on March 21, 1948.) Attendance at public meetings dwindled particularly after violent public speeches.

As reported in III-B and IV-C-1(c) above, the subject's tactics underwent a major change due apparently to the fact that he had lost hope of creating a revolutionary organization of substantial size. T-5 has reported that the Cadet Organization was no longer considered by the subject to be his revolutionary force. T-6 stated that subject pointed out concerning the Cadet Organization, "Their faces are too well known." T-6, T-13, and other reliable informants reported that the subject set about arranging for a small and secret terrorist organization within the NPPR itself and not generally known to the membership for the purpose of committing acts of violence. His device (T-14) (M)

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was pinpointed by JOSE ANTONIO NEGRON RODRIGUEZ and other Nationalists in interviews following the Nationalist uprising of 1950. The Nationalists insisted that the objective of the uprising had been accomplished- the attention of the world had been attracted to the cause of the independence of Puerto Rico. The Nationalists pointed out that they had never expected to wrest actual control of the Government, either Insular or Federal from the constituted authorities at the time of the uprising but by drawing the attention of the United Nations and other countries of the world to Puerto Rico's (alleged) desire for independence, help would eventually come in the form of pressure exerted on the United States to grant independence to Puerto Rico. The March 1, 1954 attack in Washington has been similarly reported to have been an attention-getting device (S)(u)

b. Principal Stratagems

(1) Alleged injury or danger to himself.

Numerous instances of the use of this stratagem have been reported by reliable informants. T-4, T-8 and other reliable informants reported that during most of the period of the subject's residence at Columbus Hospital, New York City 1943-45 the subject had been feigning illness to induce the NPPR and the people of Puerto Rico into believing that he had been mistreated by the prison authorities during his incarceration at Atlanta Penitentiary. The informants reported that his plan had been to thus obtain sympathy and support for himself and his followers. It was reported that his stratagem had been effective. It is noted that according to reliable informants the subject incited the NPPR on several other occasions, including 1935, 1950 prior to the uprising, and continuously from his incarceration in November 1950 to present by statements to the effect that he was being tortured by the authorities, or that there was a threat against his life, or both (S)(u)

(2) Circumventing conditions of probation or pardon.

T-4, T-8, and other reliable informants reported that another reason for subject's prolonged residence at Columbus Hospital, New York City, had been to circumvent compliance with the requirements of his Federal probation. It is noted that these informants and others reported that the stratagem succeeded, inasmuch as he was able to maintain private and frequent contact with leaders of his party. It is noted that preliminary steps were taken by the U.S. Department of Justice in 1943-45 with reference to possible revocation of the subject's probation, though the subject's probational status was finally allowed to remain unchanged (S)(u)

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It is also noted that after the subject's pardon by Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN of Puerto Rico on September 30, 1953, on the basis of "age and ill health" and under terms which forbade further subversive activities on his part, the subject publicly stated that he did not agree with the terms of this pardon and demanded that the Puerto Rico Police Department surveillance be removed, which was done. T-4 and numerous other informants reported that the subject thereafter resumed contact with his aides in the NPPR. (S)(u)

D. Pertinent Contacts with Other Prominent Nationalists.

1. General Information

The subject has been reported to have been in continual contact with other prominent Nationalists since 1930.

In 1943, after release from Atlanta Penitentiary, T-8, T-10, and T-14 reported that the subject resumed close personal contact with NPPR officers in New York City and maintained such contact until December, 1947, when he returned to Puerto Rico. (S)(u)

After subject's return to Puerto Rico, December 15, 1947, and until November 2, 1950, when he was again incarcerated, the subject was shown by constant physical surveillance conducted by members of the Puerto Rico Police Department to have been in daily contact with prominent Nationalists.

From the time of his release on September 30, 1953, until his incarceration March 6, 1954, subject was reported by T-4, T-3, and T-7 to have resumed and maintained contact with certain party aides. (S)(u)

2. Pertinent Contacts

A number of pertinent contacts with the subject by other prominent Nationalists have been shown in section IV-C above and in other sections of this report. In addition, a schedule is set out below reflecting contacts with subject by certain Nationalists in periods prior to the two major episodes in recent NPPR history - the Nationalist Uprising of 1950 (including the attempted assassination of then President Truman in Washington 11/1/50) and the attack at the U. S. House of Representatives on March 1, 1954.

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a. Contacts prior to the Nationalist Uprising and attempted assassination at Washington - 1950.

On October 30 and October 31, 1950, there was a series of terrorist acts by Nationalists which took place in the towns of Ponce, Penuelas, Arecibo, Jayuya, Utuado, San Juan, Santurce, Mayaguez, and Naranjito, Puerto Rico, in which twenty-two persons were killed and many wounded. This activity has been referred to as the Nationalist Uprising of 1950.

The Puerto Rico Police Department conducted a physical surveillance of the subject, 1948 - 1950, and furnished this office copies of the surveillance logs identifying Nationalists who contacted the subject. The dates of contact which appear below were taken from these logs unless otherwise shown.

(1) Contact by Nationalists who later led 1950 Uprising.

RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO

In 1950, DIAZ was Treasurer-General of the NPPR, and according to T-13, was the personal representative of the subject in the organization of the "Maniguas," the NPPR underground terrorist group formed in 1949 whose leaders and members played important roles in the Nationalist Uprising. DIAZ was killed October 30, 1950, with several of his associates in an attempt to storm the Governor's Mansion, San Juan, Puerto Rico, to assassinate Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN. DIAZ conferred with the subject at NPPR Headquarters, San Juan, on the following dates within a few months prior to the Nationalist Uprising:

April 3, 15, 17, 20, 23, 28; May 1, 4, 8, 13, 14, 18, 20, 25, 26, 29, 30; June 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 17, 23, 26-28, 30; July 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 27; August 1, 5, 8, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 29-31; September 1, 10, 15, 21, 28; October 2, 5, 11, 14, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27-29, 1950.

VIL SANTIAGO DIAZ

SANTIAGO was the admitted President of the Santurce, Puerto Rico Municipal Board in 1950. He was the leader of a prolonged gun battle between the Puerto Rico Police Department and Nationalists in Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, on October 31, 1950, during the Nationalist Uprising.

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Contacts with the subject by SANTIAGO prior to the Nationalist Uprising occurred on April 19; May 7, 18, 21; June 12; August 7, 15, 16, 20, 27; September 24; and October 25, 1950.

ELIO TORRESOLA ROURA

TORRESOLA was an admitted member of the National Board of the NPPR in 1950 and co-leader of the prolonged siege of Jayuya, Puerto Rico, by the Nationalists on October 30-31, 1950. He was shown to have contacted the subject on the following dates:

April 12, 21; May 4, 11, 23, June 11, 27; July 2, 8, 14; August 5, 29; September 27, 28, 1950.

MELITON MUNIZ SANTOS

MUNIZ was the admitted President of the NPPR Municipal Board at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and organizer of the Nationalists in the Ponce area prior to the violent incidents at Ponce and Penuelas on October 30, 1950, which commenced the Nationalist Uprising. The subject contacted MUNIZ on October 3, 1950, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, at which time the subject also contacted ESTANISLAC LUGO, SANTIAGO, RAMON PEDROSA RIVERA, and GUILLERMO GONZALEZ UBIDES, other Nationalist leaders of the Ponce area, all of whom took leading parts in the Nationalist Uprising. PEDROSA and LUGO again contacted the subject on October 13, 1950.

GRISELIO TORRESOLA ROURA

On November 1, 1950, GRISELIO TORRESOLA ROURA and OSCAR COLLAZO attempted to assassinate then President Harry S. Truman at Blair House, Washington, D. C.

The subject was contacted by GRISELIO TORRESOLA personally on September 21, 1950, while TORRESOLA was visiting in Puerto Rico, according to admission of the subject to Special Agents FRANCIS E. CROSBY and JACK C. SPENCER on November 4, 1950. It is noted that the letter and memo from the subject to GRISELIO TORRESOLA described in IV-B above, were both dated September 21, 1950.

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~~BLANCA CANALES TORRESOLA~~

CANALES was admitted co-leader of the Nationalist attack at Jayuya during the Nationalist Uprising. She entertained the subject as a guest in her Jayuya home from August to December, 1948, and on the following dates prior to the Nationalist Uprising:

April 9 - 13; July 2, 3-6, 1950.

~~LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL ROSARIO~~

On November 10, 1950, PEDRO LOZADA SOLER, who was detained by the Puerto Rico Police Department with reference to the Nationalist Uprising, told SA CHARLES I. CARTER and SA BRUNO F. DREYER that O'NEILL had come from the subject on the morning of October 30, 1950, with orders to the Arecibo Nationalists to make an attack. O'NEILL's part as a courier of instructions from the subject was confirmed by the statements of other Arecibo Nationalists. O'NEILL escaped from Puerto Rico without being arrested and is currently residing in Mexico.

JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ

JACA was the admitted leader of the Arecibo Nationalists during the Nationalist Uprising. He conferred with the subject on September 23, 1950.

The following account of the activity at NPPR Headquarters, 155 S.I St., San Juan, on October 30, 1950, to November 2, 1950, is set out from the police surveillance logs and other pertinent reports of the Puerto Rico Police Department.

10/30/50 - 12:15 pm

- When Insular Police car #1G-707 arrived in front of NPPR Headquarters, San Juan, the subject, standing on the balcony of NPPR Headquarters, threw three homemade incendiary bombs at the police car. None of these bombs exploded but one broke the windshield of the police car. The police stated that DORIS TORRESOLA ROURA, who had been the subject's housekeeper, . . .

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threw bombs from the balcony and fired several shots at the policemen who were in the street. JUAN JOSE MUNOZ MATOS, admitted member of the NPPR Cadet Corps, also fired several shots at the police from NPPR Headquarters.

2:00 pm

- ~~DORIS TORRESOLA ROURA, JUAN JOSE MUNOZ MATOS, and CARMEN MARIA PEREZ~~ who were the subject's only companions in NPPR Headquarters at the time, descended to the street and were arrested. DORIS TORRESOLA ROURA had been wounded in the neck.

3:00 pm

- JUANITA GONZALEZ BCUILLERCE, who was identified by admitted Nationalists as having been President of the Women's Board of the NPPR in Rio Piedras in 1949, managed to enter NPPR Headquarters, but left immediately. Later in the afternoon ALVARO RIVERA WALKER (admitted member of the NPPR since 1932) entered the NPPR Headquarters where he remained.

10/31/50 -

At about 2:00 a.m., and again at 3:00 a.m., RIVERA WALKER fired some shots at the police from NPPR Headquarters but these shots were not answered.

9:00 am

The subject came out on the balcony of NPPR Headquarters and called to photographers who were in the street "How is DORIS TORRESOLA doing? Why don't you print in the newspapers the aggression against DORIS TORRESOLA? That is why I threw the bombs."

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10/31/50 - 8:00 pm

- EFRAIN LOPEZ CORCHADO attempted to pass the police cordon and enter the NPPR Headquarters. He was shot in the struggle with police and before he died stated that he was the messenger from the Mayaguez Nationalists who had been attempting to take a message to the subject.
- The subject refused to surrender when advised over loud speakers that the police had warrants of arrest for both him and ALVARO RIVERA WALKER. The subject and RIVERA WALKER surrendered after tear gas shells were fired into the NPPR Headquarters.

11/2/50 - 3:00 am

Shortly after subject's arrest the Headquarters were searched by Insular authorities and a large quantity of weapons were found including 19 incendiary bombs, four pistols, and a quantity of cartridges.

(2) Contact Prior to Nationalist Uprising by Other Prominent Nationalists who were Later Convicted of Violation of the Subversive Activities Law.

FRANCISCO MATOS PHOLI

MATOS is admitted Secretary-General of the NPPR.

Dates of contact: April 23; May 18; June 4, 10, 11, 17, 24; July 2, 22, 23, 30; August 12; September 10; October 28, 1950

RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ

MEDINA is the admitted former Interim President of the NPPR, delegate to the National Board of the NPPR in 1950, and writer of the book "El Movimiento Libertador en la Historia de Puerto Rico."

Dates of Contact: April 17; May 2; June 1, 5, 10-14, 17, 24; July 1, 11, 26, 27, 31; August 3-5, 13, 29; September 27, October 29, 1950.

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PEDRO ULISES PABON RIOPEDRE

PABON is an admitted member of the NPPR since about 1929 and admitted confidant of the subject.

Dates of contact: April 4; May 19; June 22, 23, 26; August 5; September 2; October 27, 1950.

It is noted that PABON confessed to Insular authorities in November, 1950, that on April 9, 1950, contact with the subject, he had given the subject a .45 caliber revolver.

RUTH MARY REYNOLDS

REYNOLDS is a Continental woman who admits being a close friend of the subject since 1941 and admits writing much NPPR propaganda. She visited the subject almost daily from April 1, 1950, until her arrest October 27, 1950, by Insular authorities in company with armed Nationalists.

ISABEL ROSADO MORALES

ROSADO is an admitted Nationalist since 1930 and a member of the National Board of the NPPR.

Dates of contact: June 15, 16, 22, 28; July 9, 17, 19; August 21; September 12; October 10, 21, 1950.

DOMINGO SALTARI CRESPO

Admittedly NPPR member. Sentenced in 1939 for attempted assassination of the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, D. C.

Dates of contact: April 17; May 1, 30; June 17, 22; July 13, 27, 29, 31; August 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11-20, 22-27; September 13, 15, 17, 30; October 4, 5, 7, 17, 19, 20, 22, 1950.

JULIO DE SANTIAGO

Admittedly member of NPPR since 1934 or 1935 and interim President of the NPPR until subject's return to Puerto Rico in 1947.

Dates of contact: April 4, 15, 22; May 4, 22, 26; June 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 13, 17, 22, 24, 29; July 1, 15, 19, 27; August 1, 4, 7, 8, 15, 24, 29; September 5, 16, 25, 28; October 1, 1950.

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b. Pertinent Contact Prior to the March 1, 1954,
Shooting at Washington, D. C.

ROSA COLLAZO

Puerto Rico Police Department Bulletin dated February 15, 1954, signed by [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, reflected that ROSA COLLAZO had been in Puerto Rico from January 21, 1954, to January 30, 1954. ROSA COLLAZO (who resides in New York City) is the wife of OSCAR COLLAZO, who is serving a life sentence in the Federal Penitentiary for murder committed during the attempted assassination of President Truman in 1950.

San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial," issue of January 30, 1954, printed a statement of ROSA COLLAZO that she had personally visited the subject during her stay in Puerto Rico.

T-17 reported that ROSA COLLAZO had been referred to by the subject as his contact with the New York Nationalists. The informant reported that she was expected to carry any orders which the subject might have for the New York Nationalists on her return trip to New York City. (glu)

T-16 advised in February, 1954, that ROSA COLLAZO had, upon her return to New York, revealed that she brought a memorandum of instructions from the subject to the New York Board of the NPPR. Informant stated that pursuant to this memorandum of instructions JULIO PINTO GANDIA, NPPR Delegate to the United States, was removed from his position of authority over the NPPR in the United States. On instructions from the subject, PINTO's successor was DOLORES LEBRON DE PEREZ ("LOLITA" LEBRON), who was to be assisted by one other person. (glu)

The above information concerning the reorganization of the New York Board was confirmed in a later report by (T-18, of unknown reliability), who is a member of the NPPR. (T-18) added that on February 11, 1954, DOLORES LEBRON had visited Chicago, Illinois, at which time she brought instructions to GONZALO LEBRON SOLIMAYOR, her brother and NPPR organizer in Chicago, which she indicated had originated with the subject, and had been relayed to the New York Board by ROSA

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COLLAZO on her return from Puerto Rico. The instructions were alleged to have been as follows: GONZALO LEBRON was requested to send three men to Washington, D. C., to attack the Blair House or the residence of President EISENHOWER and three additional men to Washington to attack congressmen in the Capitol Building. Informant further advised that it was his understanding of these instructions that ten men from New York were to go to Puerto Rico where they would receive orders for additional violent acts in Puerto Rico. DOLORES LEBRON had also discussed the possibility and opportunity for a successful NPPR violent acts against high U. S. officials at the Pan American Conference at Caracas, Venezuela. Informant stated that LEBRON SOTOMAYOR refused to cooperate in the above plan but indicated that he would be willing to send men to Puerto Rico to take violent action. LEBRON SOTOMAYOR gave as his reason for disobedience the firm conviction that the NPPR should not take any violent action on the continent against the United States Government. Informant advised that he had learned that DOLORES LEBRON told GONZALO LEBRON SOTOMAYOR that JULIO PINTO GANDIA had been expelled from the NPPR by the subject because he refused to back a previous assassination plan in November, 1953, and apparently was unwilling to take violent action on the continent. Informant pointed out that when GONZALO LEBRON SOTOMAYOR refused to obey the orders of DOLORES LEBRON, the latter became infuriated with him, called him a coward, and indicated by her general manner and speech that the New York NPPR would carry out this plan in spite of Chicago refusal to cooperate.

On March 1, 1954, DOLORES LEBRON and other Nationalists, who were residents of New York City, (RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA, ANDRES FIGUEROA CORDERO, and IRVIN FLORES RODRIGUEZ) opened fire from the gallery of the U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., wounding five Congressmen. The Nationalists named above later admitted their participation in the shooting incident though they did not admit that the incident had been perpetrated on instructions from the subject.

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~V. MISCELLANEOUSA. Contacts of Subject with Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Puerto Rico; Communist Activity on Behalf of Subject.

EARL BROWDER, former Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, and President of the Communist Political Association, USA, in his book entitled, "Victory and After," indicated that in his opinion "the United States is holding Puerto Rico in Imperialistic subjection." BROWDER states therein, "If our proclaimed 'Good Neighbor' policy is something deeper than the opportunism of the moment, then our nation's handling of Puerto Rico is a tragic blunder. It makes sense only as a part of a continuing Imperialism determined eventually to subdue all of Latin America. Every Latin American nation looking at Puerto Rico, and every Latin American citizen looking at PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, can explain to himself: 'There, but for the grace of God, go I!'"

T-19, of known reliability, in 1943, furnished information which consisted of a manuscript, which manuscript stated in part, "On September 26, 1941, was celebrated the annual congress of the Party at Cruz #27, third floor, San Juan. The following subjects were discussed: Is this war an Imperialist war? They decided it was not. Should they fight for the independence of Puerto Rico? They decided that they should. Should they fight for the liberty of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Nationalists imprisoned in Atlanta? Yes." T-19 stated this manuscript was the history of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico. (S)(u)

T-20, of known reliability, in 1942, furnished information disclosing that on December 27, 1942, the Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Communist Party had held a meeting at their headquarters, Cruz #27, San Juan, Puerto Rico, to discuss plans for future activities of the Party. According to T-20, this Communist Party planned "resolutions, of which two read: (S)(u)

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- 1. Ask the President to release PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Nationalist leaders.
- 2. Strengthen the campaign for the independence of Puerto Rico." *(S)(u)*

T-21, of known reliability, in 1943, furnished information disclosing the subject, upon his release on June 3, 1943, from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, had proceeded to New York City, and spent the first four days after his arrival at the home of Mrs. CONSUELO LEE TAPIA ~~DE FAMB~~, Administratrix of the "Pueblos Hispanos," ~~55 West 90th Street, New York City.~~ *(S)(u)*

"Pueblos Hispanos" was an outstanding organ of the NPPR published weekly in New York City beginning on February 21, 1943, the Director being JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER. *(S)(u)*

T-8, of known reliability, in June, 1943, stated he had observed EARL BROWDER enter the house at ~~55 West 90th Street, New York City, around 4:30 p.m., June 4, 1953.~~ According to the informant, on the following day EARL BROWDER and VITO MARCANTONIO re-visited the above address where they remained for several hours with the subject and JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER. *(S)(u)*

VITO MARCANTONIO is a former U. S. legislator in New York City.

According to this same informant, MARCANTONIO told the subject it would be incumbent for him to lie low for the present and, subsequently, BROWDER made arrangements for ALBIZU CAMPOS to be sent to Columbus Hospital, 227 East 19th Street, New York City, where he, BROWDER, agreed to pay all the expenses *(S)(u)*

The U. S. Probation Office, New York City, New York, on June 7, 1943, disclosed that Congressman MARCANTONIO had stated the subject was ill and it would be necessary for him to be hospitalized at the Columbus Hospital, 227 East 19th Street, New York City.

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In the June, 1943, issue of "Pueblos Hispanos," on page ten column three, there is set forth an article entitled, "Communist Body Endorses Independence of Puerto Rico," signed by the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, President, and MARL BROWDER, General Secretary. The article in substance states the National Committee of the American Communist Party extends its greetings to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS with wishes for his speedy recovery. The article continues, stating the Communist Party promises their complete support to the NPPR in regard to the supreme task of obtaining recognition of their nationality, all of which will be fulfilled by the Communist Party's re-uniting their people, especially the workers movement in the United States, in support of Puerto Rican independence as a condition necessary for correcting their relations with all Latin America and as an acid test for the Atlantic Charter.

In the June 26, 1943, issue of "Pueblos Hispanos," a letter from PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS addressed to MARL BROWDER offered ALBIZU's thanks for his good wishes. This letter set forth in part, "The solidarity of the Communist Party of the United States of America in this particular crucial moment is the first effective expression of any group in this country of the abolition of an intolerable situation. I make formal recognition of the fact, and I offer you and the Communist Party of the United States of America our personal gratitude and the gratitude of our nation."

According to T-22, JUAN SANTOS RIVERA on August 9, 1953, at a meeting of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, stated, "In the name of the Puerto Rican Communist Party, I solemnly re-affirm our unconditional support of the cause of the liberty of our people. Long live PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. Long live free Puerto Rico. (S)(u)

JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, according to T-22, of known reliability, is a member of the PCP Central Committee and Chairman since May, 1952 (S)(u)

The following sources, all of known reliability, T-8, T-10 and T-23, in January, 1944, furnished information which disclosed the subject as being in frequent contact with the (S)(u)

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Secretary General of the Communist Party, USA, EARL BROWDER and Congressman VITO MARCHANTONIO, (S)(u)

T- 8, and T- 23, both of known reliability, in January, 1944, stated that they had learned the Communist Party was carrying the expense of the subject's hospitalization (S)(u)

T- 4, of known reliability, in 1944, furnished information disclosing a copy of a release taken from the publication of the Workers Defense League in New York was being distributed in San Juan, Puerto Rico. According to this informant, this copy gave a background of the subject and indicated that his conviction was unjust and his subsequent incarceration had created illness for the subject. This copy concluded stating that it was extremely important that all right-thinking Americans address the President of the United States and the Attorney General requesting a full pardon for the subject. (S)(u)

T- 5, another Government agency, in September, 1944, disclosed that the Workers Defense League was pro-Communist and an organization of radical activities, headed by MORRIS MILGRAM. (S)(u)

T- 24, of known reliability, in March, 1948, furnished information which disclosed WILLIAM Z. FOSTER on March 10, 1948 had left a sealed message at the Hotel Normandie, San Juan, Puerto Rico, for the subject. According to this informant, the subject, as well as FOSTER and GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, New York County Committee, Communist Party, USA, all occupied rooms on the same floor of the above hotel. The informant added that the contents of this sealed message were unknown to him. (S)(u)

T- 25, of known reliability, in 1945, stated one JUAN EMMANUELLI, alleged to be a Puerto Rican Communist in New York City, had maintained a friendship with the subject and had conferred with him many times to keep abreast of the subject's plans. According to this informant, out of these visits EMMANUELLI alleged in July, 1945, that the subject appeared to be in favor of starting a revolution in Puerto Rico. According to EMMANUELLI, the informant continued, ALBIZU CAMPOS had stated, "I have designated (S)(u)

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to each and every one their places in our firing lines, and the least a patriot can do for his country is to have the privilege of the supreme sacrifice for the independence of his land."

(T-9, of known reliability, in December, 1947) disclosed that on the return of the subject from New York to Puerto Rico, he was greeted by approximately 1500 persons (sic). After his arrival, speeches were made by various Nationalists, Nationalist sympathizers, and CESAR ANDREW IGLESIAS, President of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, in which the latter stated, among other things, that the Nationalists and Communists are both part of the Puerto Rican family seeking independence and it was necessary to unite all patriotic forces of the country to achieve the realization of the ideal of independence. (S)(u)

T-26, of unknown reliability, in October, 1952, furnished information disclosing that a PCP meeting had been held at the home of RAMON MIRABAL, a member of the PCP Central Committee. According to this informant, MIRABAL stated, "We have held private conversations with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and promise to fight together with the Nationalists." (S)(u)

T-22, of known reliability, in October, 1953, furnished information disclosing that a PCP commission had visited the subject at his headquarters, corner of Sol and Cruz Streets, San Juan, Puerto Rico, early that same month. (S)(u)

It is to be noted that JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER was replaced as Secretary General of the NPPR by the Supreme Director of that Party as published in "Pueblos Hispanos" on December 25, 1943. In connection with this, it is to be noted further that CORRETJER on November 7, 1950, before Insular authorities and under oath following his arrest in connection with the NPPR uprising of October 30, 1950, stated he had been expelled from the NPPR in New York for Communist tendencies.

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B. Attitude of ALBIZU CAMPOS Toward Communist Party

T-6 and T-27, the latter being of unknown reliability but a self admitted former member of the Communist Party, both who were acquainted with the activities of the NFFR, and the subject stated in approximately 1948 that ALBIZU CAMPOS was at that time, firmly anti-Communist and would not tolerate Communist sympathy among either the officers or rank and file members of the Nationalist Party. (u)

T-6 in August, 1950, stated he had learned that PEDRO ALBIZU had instructed his associates to make any public utterances with care in order to avoid the NFFR being considered in anyway Communistic in its views. (u)

A copy of the NFFR Constitution as seized by the Puerto Rico Police Department on November 2, 1950 at NFFR Headquarters, San Juan, following the arrest of Nationalists in connection with investigation into the October 30, 1950 uprising of that party, discloses in Section F of Article 39, "They will be considered out of the party, all those who calling themselves Nationalists, commit the following fault: affiliate with any other party or political organization, even though said party or organization pretends to advocate the independence of Puerto Rico."

PEDRO ALBIZU, in an interview held November 4, 1950, after his arrest by the Insular Government, stated to agents of the FBI he categorically denied there was any ideological affinity between the NFFR and the Communist Party or that the NFFR or any of its members had ever received any assistance from the Communist Party or its members. ALBIZU said he wanted to make it clear that cooperation between the NFFR and the Communist Party, as parties or by their respective members, would have been impossible without his knowledge and he had no such knowledge.

The Puerto Rico Police Department, on November 8, 1950, furnished information received by that department on November 7, 1950, when it was learned ALBIZU had stated the Communists had no connection with the uprising of October 30, 1950 on the part of the NFFR.

T-26 stated in about 1952 that he had learned the subject had held private conversations with some leaders of the PCF and that the PCF had promised to fight together with (u)

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the Nationalists in order to gain the freedom of FEDRO ALBIZU and other political prisoners. ^(u)

From the speech of the subject made on October 12, 1950, at a public meeting held in Ponce, Puerto Rico, in commemoration of Columbus Day, the following is being set forth in part: "What is more, here they now wish to implement the registering of Communists. I am an Apostolic Roman Catholic. I'm not a Communist. I don't believe in historic determinism, because I believe that man, in his advance, controls, through his will, the development of history, with the aid of Providence. If I believed that man were predestined to be a pig, or to be any four-legged animal, I would not accept this. If man doesn't have free will to change his environment then why are the Communists fighting so hard to change conditions in Russia? This means that the struggle in which the Soviets are engaging all their dynamic power makes a falsehood of the fatalism of Communism in the field of sociology, in political science and in all action which they undertake. Their fatalism is the fire which transforms their steppes into great gardens and fields. But here, to day, the desire is to persecute the Communists and they wish to make us Catholics treat our Puerto Ricans who are Communists in the same manner. If the Puerto Ricans are Communists, this does not concern the Americans; they are Puerto Ricans. This is a question which exclusively concerns the Puerto Ricans, to threaten the liberty of a Communist because he is a Puerto Rican. For this cause we raise ourselves and strengthen ourselves to defend our liberty and our dignity. On the day when Puerto Rico is free, sovereign and independent all the constitutional problems will be spread out for the true comprehension of the nation. On that day let the Communists present a constitutional plan adequate for our environment."

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T-28 of unknown reliability, a personal acquaintance of FEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, stated in March, 1954 he had learned that ALBIZU had emphatically stated, with reference to the Communists, that they are now our good friends and are dependable as they too are being persecuted.

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(T-4 in March, 1954) stated in his opinion, the Communists have never been accepted by ALBIZU nor has he sympathized with Communistic doctrines.

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C. Support from and contact with other organizations and individuals sympathetic with subject

From time to time during his career as President of the NPPR, the subject has received propaganda support from foreign countries and sympathetic groups and individuals. Set forth on page 31 of the Synoptic History of the NPPR, published in 1947, and written by PAULINO E. CASTRO, self-admitted Nationalist and former Secretary General of the NPPR, is a letter datelined at Buenos Aires, Argentina, September 15, 1936, addressed to former President of the United States, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. This letter carries the signatures of twenty-four "intellectuals" representing America, Europe, Australia, and Asia, who affixed their names with the request for the freedom of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and JUAN ANTONIO CORRETIER, who had been sentenced to prison. The persons who had affixed their signatures in the above letter stated they were in favor of the subject's cause.

In February, 1940, the Cuban Pro-Liberty Committee of the Puerto Rican Patriots addressed the constituent convention of the Republic of Cuba, through its President, EMILIO ROIG DE LEUCHSENRING. In this address, ROIG requested the convention to "fulfill the duty of Cuba and contribute to eliminating from this continent the opposition of a nation and the torture of a group of exceptional men. Thus, America would approach the realization of its ideal. Thus, we shall not defraud the hope which a sister nation has placed in Cuba."

The request made was for the United States to release PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and his contemporaries "imprisoned because they defended the independence of Puerto Rico" and to grant independence and liberty to Puerto Rico "within a short time."

(G-10) T-10 in 1943 stated a letter had been sent by the Council for Pan American Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, New York, which set forth the background of ALBIZU CAMPOS, requesting the recipient to petition the White House to have ALBIZU's sentence commuted, and enclosed a letter addressed to the President of the United States to be used for that purpose. The council for Pan American Democracy has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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(T-11) (u) another Government agency [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], stated that on February 10, 1944, JEAN WILEY, Head of the Harlem Ashram (who participated in the March on Washington Movement protesting racial discrimination, as organized by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH), had spoken of her contact with ALBIZU CAMPOS and how his prison term had broken his health. According to this information, WILEY had mentioned the poem, "The Song of a Dying Civilization," seemed to apply to his life.

T- 8 in March, 1944, stated ALBIZU CAMPOS had been visited by Miss PEARL BUCK, Novelist, and informant had learned Miss BUCK had promised she personally would interview such persons in high positions as necessary to secure a commutation of his sentence. (u)

T- 8 in April, 1944, stated that on April 24, 1944, VITO MARCANTONIO had a conference with ALBIZU in the latter's hospital room at the Columbus Hotel, New York City, at which time they discussed Washington affairs. According to this informant, on the following day ALBIZU had a private conference with LOUIS GANN of the Editorial Staff of the New York Herald Tribune, and according to informant, GANN stated his promises to ALBIZU would be realized to the latter. (u) (u)

(T- 8 in May, 1944, stated that on May 7, 1944, the NPPR had decided to support Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO in his next electoral campaign after a conference between ALBIZU and MARCANTONIO.

T- 8 in June, 1944, stated that JAY HOLMES SMITH, Director of the Free India Committee of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2929 Broadway, New York City, New York, had frequently been in conference with ALBIZU CAMPOS, and after a series of these private conferences, according to informant, SMITH included in his program the independence of Puerto Rico. SMITH has described his group as "pacifist" in character. (u)

(T- 10) (u) stated JAY HOLMES SMITH had been in Washington on August 18, 1944, with a delegation attempting to contact the President of the United States with regard to ALBIZU

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CAMPOS' pardon. Informant stated he learned this from ALBIZU CAMPOS' own admission, to which ALBIZU added further that another group, under the direction of the head of the Workers Defense League, was in Washington for the same purpose.

According to this source, ALBIZU CAMPOS had stated that the American Civil Liberties Union in New York City and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, also of New York City, had sent communications signed by the heads of these organizations addressed to the Attorney General and the President of the United States respectively, requesting a delay of any action regarding PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS' case pending the President's favorable review of the case against ALBIZU CAMPOS.

(S)(u) (T-10) stated ALBIZU CAMPOS had said in August, 1944, that a great anti-American demonstration was prepared and "no one knows what will happen" should he, ALBIZU CAMPOS, be arrested.

T- 8 and T-10 stated ALBIZU CAMPOS and JULIO PINTO GANDIA had both said VITO MARCANTONIO had been active on behalf of the NPPR President, ALBIZU CAMPOS, in 1944, by attempting to halt action by the United States Government against ALBIZU CAMPOS, and in trying to obtain residence in some Latin American country for the NPPR leader. These sources stated ALBIZU CAMPOS, working through JAY HOLMES SMITH, had arranged to have a parade held in New York City protesting the arrest of ALBIZU CAMPOS, which was expected by the NPPR leader in August, 1944. According to these sources, the parade was held on September 23, 1944, under the auspices of the Committee of Racial Equality, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York and National, the Modern Trend Progressive Group, and the Socialist Party, USA (S)(u)

In 1945 these sources stated ALBIZU CAMPOS had been associated with VITO MARCANTONIO and had lent his support to MARCANTONIO's political campaign in the past, and he, ALBIZU, was attempting to cultivate the sympathies of various prominent persons in the United States in an attempt to enlist their aid in his behalf.

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[T-10 disclosed that in October, 1944, Dr. RODOLFO MENDEZ PENATE, President of the Revolutionary Party of Cuba, visited ALBIZU CAMPOS and a discussion regarding the NPPR ensued. According to this source, part of the discussion concerned itself with ALBIZU CAMPOS' comments that most of the judges and high officials in Puerto Rico were secretly members of the NPPR.

The same source stated in December, 1944, that ALBIZU CAMPOS had directed the formation of the American League for the Independence of Puerto Rico, whose purpose would be the furtherance of the cause of Puerto Rican independence. According to this source, ALBIZU CAMPOS had stated Dr. JAY HOLMES SMITH and Miss RUTH REYNOLDS would be the officers in the League who would enlist the membership of "American bluebloods" such as PEARL BUCK. The source added that PEARL BUCK had visited ALBIZU CAMPOS secretly many times while the NPPR leader was at the Columbus Hospital.

(g)(u)

[T-29, T-30, and T-31 advised] ALBIZU CAMPOS was highly received in absentiam at the Congress of the Pro-Independence Movement held in Puerto Rico on December 10, 1944. According to these sources, demonstration and enthusiasm displayed by the crowd of approximately 13,000 persons each time ALBIZU CAMPOS' name was mentioned was very great.

T-4 in March, 1945, stated he had learned ALBIZU CAMPOS and the NPPR were willing to rely on the help of influential continentals who are close to the United States Government, and in a position to exert influence for ALBIZU CAMPOS and the NPPR. (g)(u)

(g)(u)

[T-4 in December, 1947, disclosed that on December 15, 1947, the date ALBIZU CAMPOS returned to Puerto Rico from New York City, he was greeted by many individuals who represented various organizations throughout the island of Puerto Rico. According to this source, each of the persons stated in public speeches that the organization they represented joined in behalf of Puerto Rican independence and would back the NPPR. According to this source, some of these individuals were JORGE LUIS LANDÍNG, then President of the Student Council and the University Independentist

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Society, University of Puerto Rico, CARLOS CARRERAS BENITEZ, official of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, and VICENTE MORCIGLIO FIGUEROA, a PCP front leader, according to T-4 (gu) (gu)

(T-32 advised) that the press in Havana, Cuba, on May 27, 1951, carried wire service items to the effect that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was mentally ill and, in general, suffering from a poor state of health. The informant added that the Cuban House of Representatives had passed a resolution in May, 1951, on behalf of the Puerto Rican Nationalist leader, wherein they stated that, taking into consideration the tie existing between Cuba, the United States, and the people of Puerto Rico, as well as the grave condition of the Nationalist leader, they wished to request that the Cuban Government guarantee his presentation to the courts of Puerto Rico and to have the "sick patriot" brought to Cuba for medical care.

According to this informant, the Seventh Congress of the Cuban Confederation of Workers, a Government sponsored labor union, in Havana, Cuba, also passed a resolution asking for a guarantee for ALBIZU CAMPOS, and announced it had supported the Congressional resolution mentioned above. This source advised that the Federation of University Students of the University of Havana, Cuba, had also issued a document demanding that ALBIZU CAMPOS be examined by a committee of U. N. physicians, and that he should be allowed to proceed to Cuba to obtain medical treatment.

The Buenos Aires, Argentina magazine, "Verdad," (Truth), for February, 1953, on pages 24-27, set forth an article entitled "Atomic Lynching of a Martyr of Liberty." This article concerned itself with the treatment allegedly being given the subject, and related that the lawyers in defense of the subject had charged before the U. N. that the "apostle of Puerto Rican liberty is slowly being murdered in jail by means of electronic rays." In support of the article, there was published a colored photograph of the subject on its front cover and pictures showing groups of women and children being marched at gun point with hands in the air. The caption for these photographs

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set forth, "This is the symbol of the enslaved island. Neither women or children are free from the menace of the forces that represent oppression." The article called ALBIZU CAMPOS "the last soldier of American independence."

On February 6, 1953, the daily Cuban newspaper "Tiempo en Cuba," (Time in Cuba), carried an article which in substance stated that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, one of ALBIZU CAMPOS' lawyers, had visited Cuba and had stated before leaving for Cuba on January 27, 1953, that he had seen ALBIZU and ALBIZU had reiterated that he is being made the victim of a plan against his life through scientific measures designed to produce in him a cerebral hemorrhage, cardiac collapse and to drive him to despair or insanity.

El Imparcial, issue of September 21, 1953, carried a feature article which mentioned that there had been press notices in Mexico, Buenos Aires and Chile concerning the NPPR campaign to bring the condition of ALBIZU CAMPOS to the attention of the U. N. This article pointed out that the organization, Integrismo Nacional de Mexico, D.F., had held a mass to ask for help for the "illustrious leader, Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS."

El Mundo, issue of October 12, 1953, carried an article stating that a student newspaper of the University of Mexico, known as the University Anti-Communist Front Sheet, published an article which alleged that Yankee Imperialism had directed electronic discharges against ALBIZU CAMPOS in prison which had affected his mental and physical health. The Mexican publication allegedly spoke with enthusiasm concerning the probable rejuvenation of the NPPR now that its leader had been released from prison.

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The following is a physical description of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, obtained from sources A, B, C and current investigation:

Name	<u>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS</u>
Alias	"El Viejo"
Date of Birth	<u>September 12, 1891</u>
Place of Birth	<u>Ponce, Puerto Rico</u>
Nationality	<u>U. S.</u>
Race	<u>Negro (mulatto)</u>
Height	<u>5'8"</u>
Weight	<u>140 pounds (approximately)</u>
Build	<u>Medium</u>
Eyes	<u>Brown</u>
Residence	<u>Former: Second floor, 156 Sol Street, San Juan, P.R.</u> <u>Current: (March 6, 1954 - on)</u> <u>Insular Penitentiary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico</u>
Profession (former)	<u>Lawyer</u>
Occupation	<u>President of the NPPR</u>
Education	<u>Harvard University, A.B., 1916;</u> <u>LL.B., 1921 (Has received education in chemistry, law, military science)</u>
Military Service	<u>U.S. Army 5/7/17 to 4/19. Honorable discharge. Attained rank of 1st Lieutenant</u>
Marital Status	<u>Married 7/8/23 Juana Diaz, P.R.</u> <u>Wife: LAURA ALMENESES DE ALBIZU,</u> <u>now residing Havana, Cuba</u>
	<u>Son: PEDRO ALBIZU ALMENESES, !</u> <u>born 3/26/24, now residing</u> <u>Havana, Cuba</u>
	<u>Daughter: ROSA ALBIZU DEAO NEILL,</u> <u>born 8/31/25, now residing in</u> <u>Mexico City</u>
	<u>Daughter: LAURA ESPERANZA</u> <u>ALBIZU, born 10/16/27</u>

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Scars and Marks

Son-in-law: (Husband of ROSA)
LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL ROSARIO,
now residing in Mexico City
Irregular cut scar center forehead;
scar third joint right ring finger, outer side

FBI No.

4 232 070

Fingerprint

17 15 R OII Ref 31 15 31

Classification

29 R OIO 16

29 31 31

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Information from informants documented in this section is set out in the order in which it appears in the report itself.

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>FILE LOCATION</u>
T-1 [REDACTED]	Information re pardon	9-30-53	SAC RICHARD C. GODFREY	3-1-373
(confidential by request)				
T-2 [REDACTED]				
T-3 [REDACTED]	Subject's residence 9-30-53 to 3-6-54	1-12-54 3-6-54	CHARLES B. PECK	100-3-S1- 352
T-4 [REDACTED]	Subject still president of N.F.R.	1-27-54	JOHN PAGE	100-3-S1- 366
	Subject presi- dent of N.F.R. since 1930	3-18-54	"	This rpt
	Violence if subject dies	9-23-53	"	100-3-S6- 410
✓	Letter April, 1944 to RAMEZ PAGAN	4-29-44	CARL E. STANFORD	100-2196- 31
	Orders for violence 11-3-50	11-22-50	CHARLES B. PECK	[REDACTED]

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INFORMANTS (Continued)

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>FILE LOCATION</u>
T-4 (cont)	March, 1945	3-27-45	DAVID HANLIN BECKER	[REDACTED]
	"Token force" of Cadets	12-28-47	JACK WEST	66-196- A-149
	[REDACTED] TORRESOLA	12-15-50	CHARLES B. PECK	3-1-106
	Orders forbidding meetings	1-13-54	JOHN PAGE	100-3-S1- 354
	Orders appointing fund collectors	1-13-54	JOHN PAGE	100-3-S1- 354
	Loss of influence	4-4-48	JACK WEST	100-3-1687
	Feigning illness circumventing probation	9-10-44	DAVID HANLIN BECKER	[REDACTED]
	Efforts of MILGRAM, Workers Defense League, to obtain release of ALBIZU	approx. 12/44	DAVID HANLIN BECKER	100-3906- 123-6
	ALBIZU relying on help of continentals	3-27-45	DAVID H. BECKER	100-3906-
	12-15-47	12-15-47	JACK WEST	3-1-10
	ALBIZU never accepted Communists	3-2-54	JOHN PAGE	100-3-S14- 177

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INFORMANTS (Continued)

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>FILE LOCATION</u>
T-5 is G-2, USARFANT, San Juan.	Information re 4-16-43 meeting	Letter dated 4-28-43		100-3-432
	Information re [redacted], 1943	Letter dated 5-20-43		100-3-444
	November, 1942 meeting	Letter dated 1-18-43		100-3-374
	Documentation of Workers Defense League	9/44	FBI, San Juan	100-4153- 52-2
T-6 [redacted]	Subject's expenses paid by NPPR	11-27-49	ROBERT J. AHSSENS	3-1-76
(a discon- tinued in- formant who, at time of reporting these items was known to be furnish- ing reliable information)	Meeting on 8-8-48	8-10-48	JACK WEST	66-220-A- 30-3
	Meeting on 11-21-48	11-29-48	JACK WEST	100-3-1883- 2
	Meeting on 2-20-49	2-20-49	JACK WEST	66-220-A- 54
	ALBIZU anti- Communist	1948	JACK WEST	100-3- 1822
	Meeting on 4-10-49	4-11-49	JACK WEST	66-220-A- 64
	Meeting on 7-10-49	7-10-49	JACK WEST	100-3- 1959
	Meeting on 11-27-49	11-28-49	JACK WEST	100-3-2026

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INFORMANTS (Continued)

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>FILE LOCATION</u>
T-6 (Cont)	Meeting on 1-15-50	1-16-50	ROBERT J. ANSSENS	66-220-A- 59
	Subject's revo- lutionary plans early 1948 and re Galets	3-24-48	JACK WEST	66-220-A- 2
	Annual assembly 12-18-49	12-21-49	"	66-220-A- 86
	Memo "Movement of Personnel"	6-22-48	"	100-3- 1B-12
	Carrying weapons	4-27-48	"	66-220- A-14
	b2 b7D Care exercised in 8-14-50 public utterances	8-14-50	CHARLES B. FECK	100-3- 2217-7
T-7	Violence prob- able if subject dies	10-28-53	"	[REDACTED]
T-8	Meeting, Columbus Hospital, NYC, 10-14-43, re SSA, HERBERT AMUND RUIZ, et. al.	10-20-43	ALFRED B. NOVACK	NY 100- 37527-145
	Nationalism classes held by subject, 1944	4-14-44	JOHN M. HANSELL, N.Y.	100-3906- 90-14

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<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>FILE LOCATION</u>
T-8 (Cont)	March, 1945, "Puerto Rico"	N.Y. file 100-47403, rept 7-3-45, page 6		Not available
	On carrying expense of ALBIZU's hospitalization	N.Y. file 100-47403, rept 1-5-44, page 2		Not available
	Re ALBIZU & meetings with MartANTONIO & Brown on arrival in N.Y. MartANTONIO telling ALBIZU to lie low.	6-12-43	ALFRED B. NOVACK	NY 100- 37527-28
	ALBIZU meeting with MartANTONIO. and Brown	7-6-43	"	NY 100- 37527-40
	EARL BUCK visit	3-27-44	JOHN M. HANSELL	NY 100- 37527-266
	4-24-44	4-26-44	"	NY 100- 37527-296
	4-25-44			
	MartANTONIO working for ALBIZU 1944	9-19-44	WALTER E. LEWIS	NY 100- 37527-406
	Arrest demonstration	8-18-44	EDWIN O. KAUZSEP	NY 100- 37527-381
	Support of other persons	N.Y. file 100-47403, rept 7-3-45, page 7		Not available

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INFORMANTS (Continued)

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<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>FILE LOCATION</u>
T-8 (Cont)	5-7-44 ALBIZU and support of MANCANTONIO in elections	5-24-44 5-30-44	JOHN M. HANSELL	NY 100- 37527-808 NY 100- 37527-310
	ALBIZU and cooperation with rept 7-5-44, page 3 HOLMES SMITH	N.Y. file 100-47403,		Not available
	"campaign of nerves"	5-22-45	WALTER E. LEWIS	NY 100- 37527-580
T-9	12-15-47	12-15-47	JACK WEST	3-1-10-19
	Info re 12-15-47, 12-22-47 12-16-47, 12-19-47, 12-20-47		JACK WEST	66-217, serial dated 12-29-47
	Info re 3-21-48	3-30-48	JACK WEST	66-217, serial dated 4-1-48
T-10	ALBIZU meeting with MANCANTONIO rept 1-5-44, page 2 and BROWDER	N.Y. file 100-47403,		Not available
	8-18-44	8-22-44	JOHN M. HANSELL	NY 100- 41237-231
	MANCANTONIO working for ALBIZU 1944	8-17-44	EDWIN O. KAULSER	NY 100- 41237-227
	Arrest demonstration	8-14-44	JOHN M. HANSELL	NY 100- 41237-246
	Support of other persons	N.Y. file 100-47403, rept. 7-3-45		Not available

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INFORMANTS (Continued)

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>FILE LOCATION</u>
T-10 (Cont)	Letter of Pan American Democracy 6-23-43	N.Y. file 100-47403, rept 1-5-44, page 5		Not available
	Dr. MENDEZ visit to ALBIZU 10/44	10-11-44	WALTER E. LEVVIS	NY 100-41237-274
	Formation of American League for Independence of r.R., 12/44	12-20-44	"	NY 100-41237-337
	6-9-44, J. PINTO 6-9-44 GANIA copying subject's manuscript	6-9-44	JOHN M. HANSELL	NY 100-41237-136
	May, 1945, subject preparing speeches & publications	4-20-45	WALTER E. LEVVIS	NY 100-41237-417
	Memo of instructions	N.Y. 100-47403, page 3, rept. 7-3-45		
	(Substance of the memo was furnished by an anonymous, reliable source - cf. page 36, N.Y. report 7-3-45). (u) (f)			
COMETJER	dismissed	4-27-44	JOHN M. HANSELL	NY 100-47403-rpt 7-5-44, page 6

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<u>ENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>FILE LOCATION</u>
T-10 (Cont)	Subject dictatorial	Rept 7-3-45, page 16		Not available
T-11 is Office of Censorship NYC	WILEY & ALBIZU 2-10-44 by letter to WILSON M.C. B.M.L., Box 204 Aurora, Toronto, Ontario Canada	4-20-44	SAC, NY	NY 100- 47403-164
T-12	Subject's re- sponsibility for violence in 1930s	10-3-43	JOHN M. HANSELL, N.Y. City	100-3906- 60
	(confidential by request)			
T-13	"Manigua"	12-7-50	BALDWIN BREYER & CHARLES I. CANTER	100-3- 2373
T-14	closing of Bronx Board	3-4-44	JOHN M. HANSELL	NY 1 100-47403 rept 7-5-44 page 6 SJ 100- 3906-90

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IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT RECEIVING	FILE LOCATION
T-15	NY Board, inc rieldras	10-20-53	JOHN PAGE	[REDACTED]
T-16	Subject's instructions re reorganizing NY Board	2-7-54	ROBERT K. STEINER	NY 105- 6646-30a
T-17	SA COLLAGE contact with NY	2-1-54	ZAVEN JAHNMAN	100-3- 58-158
T-18	alleged instruc- tions to ALBIZU	3-4-54	ROBERT A. BIRMINGHAM	3-14-84
b2 b7D				
(deemed advisable)				
T-19	9-26-41, of support of ALBIZU	5-6-43		100-20- 426-16
(b) b7D				
T-20	12-27-42, of support of ALBIZU	2-2-43	PAUL J. BUKKE	100-20- 296-2,9
T-21	6-43, where subj stayed after release from Fed Pen 6/43 - 9/43	6/43	ALFRED B. NOVACK	NY 100- 37527-40

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INFORMANTS (Continued)

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>FILE LOCATION</u>
T-22 [REDACTED]	CP support of ALBIZU, 8-9-53 8-9-53	8-9-53	ALBERT J. LEVITY	100-388- P 94
T-23 [REDACTED]	Documentation of JUAN SANTOS, others			
T-23 [REDACTED]	ALBIZU meeting with MacANTONIO and B. [REDACTED]	Rept 1-5-44, page 2		Not Available
	CP carrying expenses of ALBIZU hospitalization	9-10-43	JOHN M. HANSELL	NY 62- 7972-6
T-24 [REDACTED]	3-10-48	3-10-48	PAUL J. BUKE	100-20- 982-42
T-25 [REDACTED]	EMANUELLI contact with ALBIZU	7-22-45	WALTER E. LEVVIS	NY 100- 41237-584
T-26 [REDACTED]	10-13-52	10-52	WALTER E. TRENT	3-1-245-5
	ALBIZU & Communists private conversations	10-13-52	WALTER E. TRENT	100-3- 3855

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<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>FILE LOCATION</u>
T-27 [REDACTED]	ALBIZU anti- Communist	8-43	JACK WEST	100-3- 1822
T-28 [REDACTED]	ALBIZU having good friends in PCP	3-19-54	JOHN PAGE	100-3- S14-178
T-29 [REDACTED]	12-10-44	12-44	DAVID H. BECKER	100-3906- 123-8
T-30 [REDACTED]	12-10-44	12-44	DAVID H. BECKER	100-3906- 123-8
T-31 [REDACTED]	12-10-44	12-44	DAVID H. BECKER	100-3906- 123-8
T-32 [REDACTED]	5-27-51	5-51	Rept CLARK L. ANDERSON at Havana, 6-5-51 "PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS-IS-N"	3-1-156-8
T-33 [REDACTED] (S)	"Correo---" and "Orden"	Letter from Legat, Mexico, 10-30-53, entitled MFPR, IS-N		100-3- S10-115

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<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>FILE LOCATION</u>
T-34 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (S)	ROSA ALBIZU	Report of ROLF L. LARSON (Mexico) entitled ROSA EMILIA ALBIZU NESES, was. SM-N dated 9-25-53, page 2		105-2087- 36
T-35 [REDACTED]	D. SALTARI	1-13-53	WILSON A. RCOD	100-4707- 84

MISCELLANEOUS

Section V of this report was prepared and dictated by SA THEODORE C. WHITCOMB, JR.

New York, Chicago and Washington Field are being furnished copies of this report for information inasmuch as considerable NFFR activity, allegedly inspired by the subject, has taken place in those areas.

LEADS

THE SAN JUAN DIVISION

At San Juan, Puerto Rico

Will continue to conduct investigation concerning Nationalist activities of subject with particular reference to subject's status as director of NFFR policies and activities.

Will maintain contact with Commonwealth Prosecutor YDRACH for information concerning details of appeals filed by subject.

Will submit supplementary summary reflecting status of appeals.

REFERENCE: Report of SA THEODORE C. WHITCOMB, JR. dated 3-5-54 at San Juan.

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